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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Plants-Labor Go on New Basis

France's Vets Back Premier

U. S. Pours Great Star Mirror

Germany Aids People to Buy

Boston Finds Lotteries Law

Italy Trusts All to Il Duce

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT averts the automobile workers' strike by bringing about an agreement which he calls "a framework for a new structure of industrial relations." The settlement is a triumph because both manufacturers and workers call it fair. Each side makes substantial concessions and each secures gains. The public gains by establishment of a government supervisory relation to labor paralleling its relation to industry. Collective bargaining is agreed to by employers and employees, but this guarantee is to all labor, and not exclusively to the A. F. of L. The auto industry dispute, with 250,000 men involved, is to be settled by a board of three members. The Roosevelt Administration retrieves its prestige in an accomplishment of enormous importance—American industry is shown a settlement road that calls for peace instead of strikes.

¶ France sees 3,000,000 war veterans pledge themselves in response to Premier Doumergue's appeal for a political and social housecleaning to save the nation from possible "foreign invasion" and the "threat of civil war." For the first time a French Premier talks by radio to the people. The address, with an English summary, is broadcast in the United States. It promises definite governmental reforms and full investigations—France expects the Stavisky scandal to crack open at last.

¶ Corning, N. Y., pours 26 tons of glass for the largest telescope lens ever undertaken. Apparent success attends the operation. The 200-inch reflector will be cooled gradually through 10 months. When it becomes the essential part of the new $6,000,000 unit on Mt. Wilson, California, it will multiply three times the universe man can explore. It increases the volume of the visible universe 27 times. Astronomers the world over thrill in the presence of mighty new drama—Man is soon to discover how much less than a pinhead is his big earth in a material universe he can see.

¶ London and Washington ponder a warning that governments must hasten money stabilization to prevent a new, costly wave of fluctuation. The Monetary Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, composed of prominent industrialists, bankers and economists, declares now is the propitious time and that if non-gold countries seek further advantages in foreign trade a new money war will result. Both British and American capitals express mixed opinions. Both believe in the gold standard—But neither is convinced this is the hour to ask the exile to return.

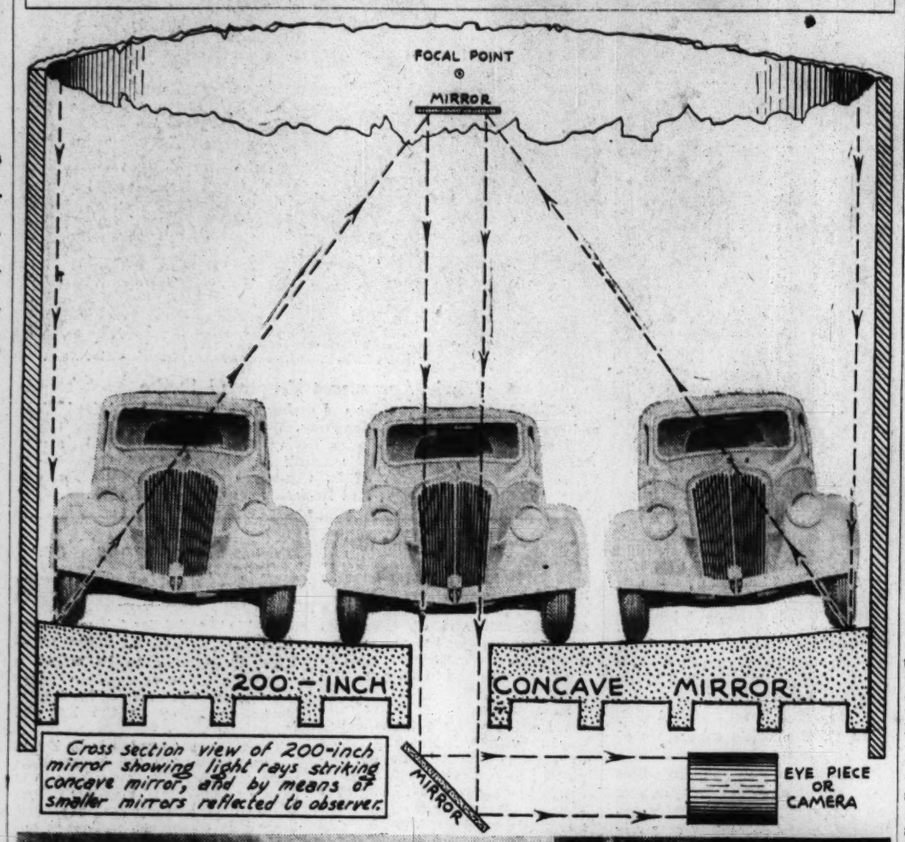
¶ Germany indicates its serious financial and economic condition in 13 new decrees. These seek to increase purchasing power of the masses, restrict imports of raw and semi-manufactured products, and limit the dividends of joint stock companies. With an adverse trade balance, Germany is haying growing difficulty in securing foreign currency to pay for essential raw materials its workers need. Workers are relieved of various tributes so they can do more buying. Excess dividends must absorb Government issues—Berlin expects America to buy and to loan.

¶ Boston hears Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner told he has the power to stop the enormous racket carried on in Massachusetts with foreign lotteries. Clarence A. Barnes, one of the exposers of the $4,000,000 Albany pool, cites the covering statute and demands the Attorney-General's reply. Boston newspapers have carried pages about a few lucky local winners in Irish lotteries—But no voice is given to the multitude of local losers.

¶ Austria prepares to put its new Constitution into effect and become a "corporative" state like Italy. Vast powers will be vested in a federal President, to whom four consultative councils will be merely advisory. The President may change the Constitution at will. An iron grasp is set upon press, radio and theater. The people will express no opinion at the polls except when the Government wishes. Two words which are the heartbeat of some nations are to be dropped and forgotten—They are "republic" and "democracy."

¶ Italy gives Premier Mussolini's régime the most nearly universal indorsement ever given to a Government. In a general election to approve or disapprove certain acts, 10,041,998 voters go to the polls and 10,025,513 vote yes. Only 15,265 vote no. In 11 provinces not a single adverse vote is cast. Wise Benito Mussolini knows he has actually more opposition than that—But the Black Shirt proves the most marvelous muffler for opposition the world has seen.

Spyglass for New and Unknown Worlds


FOCAL POINT
MIRROR
200 – INCH
CONCAVE MIRROR
Cross section view of 200-inch mirror showing light rays striking concave mirror, and by means of smaller mirrors reflected to observer.
CONCAVE MIRROR
EYE PIECE OR CAMERA

Upper: By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower: Wide World

All for One Human Eye

Upper—Section of How Completed Corning Telescope Will Operate. Light Enters Huge Tube at Top, Strikes Concave Mirror, Shown at Bottom, Is Thrown Up to Small Mirror at Top, Then Down to Oblique Mirror at Bottom and So to the Eye Aperture. Enormous Width of Mirror Illustrated by Three Automobiles. Lower—Bottom Mold for Telescope Mirror Into Which 26 Tons of Molten Glass Was Poured.

French Veterans Quit Neutrality To Back Premier

Extremists in Tours and Toulon Battle in the Streets

PARIS, March 26 (AP)—War veterans, 3,000,000 strong, stepped into France's troubled politics today with a program to modernize the Government.

The Veterans' National Federation abandoned its traditional policy of neutrality yesterday and by the unanimous vote of its council decided to take an active part in the nation's political life.

As this powerful group rallied to the support of Premier Gaston Doumergue in his drive to restore calm, extremists battled in several cities, notably Tours and Toulon.

The anti-Fascist front at Tours called a demonstration for tonight as a counter-manifestation against one by the Right organization, Solidarité Française.

In a nation-wide radiocast Saturday night Premier Doumergue told France that she must "once again save herself" from financial "catastrophe" and the "threat of civil war" that might lead to foreign invasion. He was both a public prosecutor and a fatherly adviser as he spoke through a microphone in the Quai d'Orsay.

Casting of 'Cyclopean Eye' Of World's Biggest Telescope Done in 10 Hours at Corning

Huge 26-Ton Stream of Molten Glass Poured in Great Ladles Go to Make 200-Inch Mirror—Mold Will Take 10 Months to Cool Off

By Mrs. Ethel C. Ince and Herbert B. Nichols

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., March 26—A 26-ton stream of dazzling brilliance, a gurgling mass of molten white-hot glass flowed into the mold here yesterday to form the cyclopean "eye" for California Institute of Technology's new 200-inch telescope. Today covered with a "beehive" oven, it begins the long annealing process slowly cooling the mass over a period of 10 months from 2400 degrees Fahrenheit to 70 degrees.

But if the glass should crack, as glass often does, or if a tiny flaw appears, a bubble or a coarse speck, no matter how slight, the whole mass must go back in the furnace and another 10 months or a year elapse while it is repoured and again left to slowly anneal. It is a highly speculative undertaking, officials at the glass works frankly confess, and until the oven is removed and the cast broken 10 months or more from now, no one will know how successful it will prove.

Twelve million dollars is a sizable sum to spend for any instrument, but it's only about one-third the cost of a single battleship and, when completely installed on some California mountain top, astronomers hope to answer the questions thinking men and women have been asking through the ages by peering 1,300,000,000 light years into space.

Perhaps foremost among these is "how far away is the edge of the universe?" How much further into space do stars and nebulæ extend before there comes a region beyond which there is nothing but empty space? Or will they discover that even with the 200-inch reflector telescope there are still fainter celestial bodies gradually fading beyond the limit of the world's largest instrument?

These were thoughts that came to men here yesterday while the thundering roar of the glass furnace heated the temperature of the special borosilicate, or "pyrex," glass up to 2800 degrees Fahrenheit. A crew of perspiring laborers trudged the distance between furnace and mold pushing a continuous stream of scoops, caldronlike in shape, sus-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Labor's Blacklist

Organized labor in Masssachusetts plans to make the fur fly from the backs of certain state politicians. Labor is militant. Labor is more powerful than ever before. Labor has a bank balance. And all these factors are due to converge in an unprecedented assault against certain political careers.

Labor came to the State House this session for many things—permanent aid for the totally disabled veterans of industry, more years of schooling for children, the prohibition of child labor and a state-run industrial compensation fund. For the most part, it came away empty-handed, defeated by the insurance companies, the utilities and the industrialists. Empty hands will now reach for the ballots, and if they speak loudly enough Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, President of the Senate Erland Fish and Senator Chase of Longmeadow will not return in any capacity to Beacon Hill. In a meeting in Springfield yesterday, Labor marked its men for the blacklist.

Mustn't Be Hurried

"Don't hurry us," said Speaker Saltonstall of the House of Representatives speaking in Pittsfield last Saturday. He was referring to Governor Ely's police unification bill, which was introduced into the Legislature about two weeks ago and has been batted back and forth between the two branches ever since. The Speaker, who himself applied the hydraulic brakes to the legislation by his now famous courtesy ruling, promised the people some form of satisfactory police legislation this session.

¶

Now no one is sanguine enough to hope to hurry the Legislature; budging it alone will satisfy many. The Legislature by its delaying tactics has adequately proved that it will not be hurried, that any effort on the part of the people to participate in the operations of Government may be over-ridden by the Legislature merely stamping its feet and pouting. The public has truly

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Monday, March, 26, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Home Forum 7
Purity
[With Yiddish Translation]
The Children's Page 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

An "Intimate Message From Washington," appraising in a chatty manner the events of the week, appears each Monday on the Editorial Page.

Don't miss "How Do You Do?' in Many Lands," on the Children's Page. Imagine sticking out your tongue at folks by way of a friendly greeting! Or taking a friend's foot and rubbing it over your face!

Next time you have some spare time for reading in the woods, why not experiment with the book mentioned in an article on the Home Forum Page?

Another Parable of Safed the Sage adds homely philosophy to the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening Page, Progress in Education Page, and another layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Lottery Onus Placed at Door Of Prosecutor

Attorney-General Asked to Explain Delay on Cases in Massachusetts

Law Forbids Prizes

Attention of Warner Called to Giant 'Nigger Pool' and Irish Sweepstakes

A political ultimatum was hurled today at Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, who was charged with the onus of explaining to the voters why he had permitted an illegal giant "nigger pool" to flourish openly in the Commonwealth and why he had not prosecuted winners in the Irish Sweepstakes residing in the State.

Mr. Clarence A. Barnes, Boston attorney and one of the exposers of the $4,000,000 Albany pool, charged the Attorney-General with remaining idle while a lottery racket, known to everyone, developed its illegal trade within a minute's walk of the State House.

Mr. Warner was told he possessed the power to proceed against both the promoters of the lottery racket and the winners of the sweepstakes. Mr. Barnes cited a Massachusetts statute, which, he said, gives the Attorney-General the power to confiscate the prizes of sweepstake winners and to punish the recipients.

The Attorney-General, reached in his office today, denied that he possessed jurisdiction over those who win prizes in foreign lotteries.

Quotes General Law

Most sweeping in Mr. Barnes' charges was his allegation that state officials have failed to prosecute because they hoped that the more illegal gambling flourished the more ready the public would be to support a state-operated lottery. He even alleged that the gambling underworld was promoting the gambling legislation now pending in the Legislature.

"Under Chapter 271 of the General Laws, as Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, you are directly charged," the letter read, "with the suppression of lotteries. With the means at your disposal, evidence should be easily obtained to convict and jail the operators of this swindle. From the fact that this proposition has been going on openly in the Commonwealth for several years without interference, I now ask, for the benefit of the pre-primary convention, what you propose to do about it if reelected and why you have allowed the thing to continue during the period in which you have been Attorney-General."

This communication, which foreshadows political reprisals against the Attorney-General cannot be interpreted as having a partisan basis, since Mr. Barnes like Mr. Warner is a registered Republican.

Effect on Legislation

Mr. Barnes stressed the part the Attorney-General might play in the defeat of the pending gambling legislation if he would actively prosecute the present lottery rackets.

"It has been said," the letter continued, "that the reason the 'nigger pool' has been permitted to operate without prosecution from you is because you do not look with disfavor upon gambling, legalized or otherwise."

"There is another question I would like to ask. In the daily press I am continually observing on the front pages of all the papers, the pictures and stories of winners in the Irish Sweepstakes and other lotteries. The winners, their families and position in life, together with the amounts of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Only Paris Florists Actively Opposed Election of Doumergue When Bachelor

But Premier's Popularity Has Become National Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 26—The popularity of M. Gaston Doumergue is a national tradition. It won him the Presidency of France in 1924, and brought him from retirement recently to direct the Government in the greatest crisis in the history of the Third Republic.

Today his popularity was reaffirmed by the active support which 3,000,000 war veterans pledged to the Prime Minister's appeal for a political and social housecleaning to save it from "foreign invasion" and the "threat of civil war."

It was the wide popularity of M. Doumergue that brought him to the Prime Minister's post to quiet the storm of public fury aroused by the Stavisky scandal which led to the downfall of the Government by mob force and wild rioting in the streets of Paris.

Even though this wave of public approval was what swept him into the Presidency, an undertow of opposition was apparent at the time. It was the florists of Paris who shied at the prospects of M. Doumergue's election. The genial Gaston was a bachelor.

"Doumergue for President!" was an impediment to the practice of political and social aspirants who "say it with flowers" addressed to Mme. la Présidente. A President without a wife was bad news for the Paris flower business. The trade ruefully

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gaston Doumergue

His France Called Him to Premiership at Its Hour of Great Need.

reckoned the loss at 100,000 francs a year.

In the last year of his seven-year term, the President married Mlle. Jeanne Graves, a close acquaintance of long standing. She was a schoolteacher. Paris society didn't seem to know her.

But Paris florists were delighted. President Doumergue's increasing popularity was good for another term. And another term would be all roses to the local florists.

Then President Doumergue declined to run again. He took his bride to the sunny south of France. There he has remained until his recent return as Prime Minister.

Labor and Industry Placed On New Basis by Motor Pact; Emery Opposes Wagner Bill

Manufacturers' Counsel Gives Vigorous Defense of Company Unions

Declares Employee Fully Represented

Wagner Denies Charge of Bias in Administration of National Labor Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—While a presidential truce brought peace to the threatened automobile industry today, a clash between Mr. James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York on the pending labor bill, revealed deeper obstacles still remaining to permanent understanding between workers and employers of the nation.

Mr. Emery appeared before the Senate Committee on Labor to attack the pending Wagner bill directed against the company union. Clashes were sharp and immediate. Mr. Emery defended the "company union as the most modern method that has been developed of employee representation." He denounced the Wagner bill as one-sided and unconstitutional, and he broadened his attack to include the National Labor Board over which Mr. Wagner has been presiding as chairman.

Wagner Answers Emery

"With due respect to you," he said, speaking directly to Senator Wagner, "it is an easy, demonstrable fact that the board has lost the confidence of employers because it has shown marked bias and usurped authorities which it did not possess."

A minute later he declared of employers appearing before the Labor Board: "They obeyed the law, and you [the members of the board] disobeyed it."

Senator Wagner entered a quick and complete denial. The controversy between the two was conducted quietly, but with suppressed acrimony, and represented the opposing points of view in a phase of industrial relations going far deeper than the merits of a particular controversy, like that in the motor industry.

It is Senator Wagner's contention that company unions are being formed all over the country to meet the letter, but not the spirit of the section 7A of the NIRA, and that some legislative action is required to force recalcitrant employers to deal with organized labor in disputes. Most employers are willing to work with employees, he insisted, but a law is required to bring pressure on the "recalcitrant minority."

Senator Wagner and Mr. Emery are old antagonists. References to past struggles came thick today, as Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, constantly sought to smooth the discussion, which went out over the air by radio. Mr. Emery's denunciation of the pending law as "unconstitutional" brought the retort from Senator Wagner that a similar challenge had greeted the Wagner Employment Exchange Bill, now enacted. "The Constitution has been a great weapon for you!" he declared.

Senator Wagner admitted defects in the pending bill and agreed on a number of changes, recommended by witnesses. Mr. Emery assailed the bill as "invalid in law and unsound in policy." It will, he declared, "excite irritation, resentment, and bitterness in employment relations."

Contenders

Upper—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood. Lower—© Keystone

In Lively Debate

Upper—James A. Emery, Representative of Industry. Lower—Senator Robert F. Wagner, Opponent of Company Unions.

Boston City Rule Called Antiquated And Inefficient

Mayor Asks Public to Support His Plans for Consolidation

Hampered by an antiquated departmental system at City Hall, Mayor Mansfield declared today it is impossible for him to give Boston an efficient government, unless he is given power to consolidate departments.

Speaking over WNAC, the Mayor went to the people for support of his legislative program which would confer upon him this power.

Picturing the present status of the municipal government, the Mayor declared 40 departments are conducting Boston's municipal affairs, whereas 5 to 15 departments are doing the same work in other cities. The Federal Government operates with 10, while the State of Massachusetts is limited to 20.

"This overdivision into departments, and overcomplication of the administrative structure affects city services and raises costs all along the line," the Mayor argued. "The existence of too many departments is resulting in expensive duplication of service, personnel and facilities. This duplication has been evident time and time again during the extensive budget deliberations of recent weeks.

For proper administrative direction and control of city affairs, Mayor Mansfield said that the number of departments should be small enough for the department heads to form a Mayor's Cabinet. But at present all this is virtually impossible, since there are 112 department heads and board members.

One by one the Mayor answered objections already raised to his consolidation legislative program. To the dictatorial power charge, he said the proposal "is directly in line with the spirit of the charter of the city which seeks to centralize executive responsibility in the Mayor.

The objection that he has presented no specific reorganization plan, he countered by saying that "the matter of the exact plan which should be followed is of such great importance that it must await a careful survey and the securing of the best expert advice obtainable."

As to the major objection that the City Council will not have approval power, the Mayor declared "I should welcome any aid the council might give me, but the present crisis calls for quick and decisive action.

"This action can naturally be gained more quickly and decisively if left to the Mayor, rather than to the cross currents of peculiar political conditions in 22 wards. Economies and major changes are almost always troublesome in political quarters, and my plan in reality spares the Council all the criticism and unpleasant responsibility involved. Under my bill an emergency set-up would be made by the Mayor alone; thereafter I should have no objection to joint power of the Mayor and Council relative to future changes in the set-up."

Compromises Offered by Roosevelt Stop Threatened Strike

Both Sides Yield And Obtain Gains

Unions Accept Duties as Well as Rights—Employers Not to Discriminate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—New fundamentals governing relationships between industry and labor and new machinery for putting them into force sprang full-grown today from the smoldering embers of a labor controversy which had threatened until late last night to cloud the industrial peace of the nation and wreck recovery on selfish group interests.

President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson jointly devised the remedy and obtained the assent of the automobile industry and the American Federation of Labor late yesterday, thereby bringing to a successful close five days of desperate efforts toward conciliation and dispersing the menace of a nation-wide epidemic of strikes.

The terms of the solution of the threatened automobile strike, made public in presidential statement, constituted surrender by both employers and organized labor of some of their autonomous rights and assumption by the Federal Government of new responsibility over the adjustment of labor problems.

Board to Review Cases

Under it an all-powerful board of three members—one named by industry, one by labor, and the third by the Government—will sit in Detroit and pass upon all questions of representation, discharges and discrimination. It is to be set up and in operation within 24 hours after the adoption of the agreement yesterday evening.

Under it every labor group in a particular industry will obtain representation in dealings with the employer. The board will check union lists against pay rolls and assign to each group its proportionate number of votes in the group of workers who will speak for their colleagues. Majority representation is scrapped. Minorities will all receive a proper voice in labor affairs. It will also be the responsibility of the board to see that no worker is discriminated against for membership in any union.

The board is the machinery. Governing its actions will be the new theory which, although not stated in the President's announcement, is nevertheless distinctly implied. That new theory is that while labor, broadly speaking, has rights and privileges which should be upheld by the Government, the A. F. of L. as such does not have the right to paralyze a great industry for the sake of establishing its dominance in the labor field.

Both Sides Obtain Gains

Both parties to the dispute profess to find it a fair and equitable one. Both have obtained gains and both have made substantial concessions. But the real victory goes not to either the A. F. of L. or the automobile manufacturers, but to the Administration and the general public.

Administration prestige weakened by the air-mail situation and several recent set-backs in Congress has been bolstered by a far more significant victory. It has at one and the same time devised a solution to a bitter deadlock fair to both sides; has averted a strike which would have tied up automobile production and undoubtedly would have spread to many other major industries thereby paralyzing recovery; has definitely put the Government behind assurance to labor of its collective bargaining rights under the NRA; and has closed the biggest gap in the recovery program by providing that labor must accept responsibility as well as industry.

The public has gained by the release of the recovery movement from the stifling effect of a major strike menace and from establishment of the Government attitude towards labor, on a concise, understandable and rational basis for the first time since Section 7A of the Recovery Act first threw labor-industry relationships into turmoil.

Victory for Administration

The sum total of these accomplishments had a pronounced effect on opinion here. The solution is regarded as one of the most significant accomplishments yet achieved by the Roosevelt Administration. There is a general feeling that justice and common sense have been applied to one of the most dangerous aspects of American economic life.

It represents a personal victory primarily for President Roosevelt, General Johnson, and Mr. Edward McGrady, assistant NRA administrator for labor. Their persistence and insistence in the face of seemingly irreconcilable differences of opinion finally brought them through. There undoubtedly were much banging of tables and "army tactics," but they worked.

From the long-range point of view the most significant feature of the settlement was regarded here as its reference to labor's "obligations" un-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Administration Perks Up As Critics Beat a Retreat, But 'Red' Bogey Lingers On

President Says He's Going Fishing in Florida and Congress Grins—Brain Trusters to Face 'Red' Inquiry—The Potomac Rolls Along

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—Administration prestige, which in recent weeks had withered under a sharp fire of nation-wide criticism, was today fresh and vigorous again.

The automobile strike threat settlement has been hailed nationally as a constructive victory for justice and equity, in the light of a substantial stream of telegrams reaching the White House.

And the Senate, in significant and speedy votes, agreed with the Administration by the solid majority of 59 to 19 that federal workers' pay increases should be kept down to budgetary limits, and by 48 to 39 to hold veterans' increases at smaller levels.

Discipline was thus restored once more—ready to break out in the next fight!

★ ★ ★

Fishing: But before that fight comes, President Roosevelt has determined to get in his fishing. Not overlooking an instant of sunny weather, he laid his plans today to leave tomorrow for balmy Florida waters, where he will cruise for a few days on Mr. Vincent Astor's yacht Nourmahal.

Telegrams to the White House from affected Middle West industrial areas, as well as other national centers, said in general, "go ahead, you've earned your vacation." There was a perceptible undertone of sentiment that the President will need his full energies before Congress goes home and the spring problems of recovery have been solved.

For the National Legislature, staggering under a huge legislative load, thought mournfully of the fishing, and recalled all the political fences at home which must be mended before the fall elections. A far-away look came into the collective Congressional eye. It is unusual for Presidents to leave town during a session.

Opinions were divided as to the wisdom and importance of the President's trip. Some thought the gesture overly insouciant. Others felt that the President's absence would give issues a chance to cool; that Congress, too, might share the wanderlust and that adjournment thus would be expedited.

But, in any event, it will not be a quiet Washington even if its central figure is a floating off the keys and reefs of America's tropics.

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Psst! A brain truster:

First and most pyrotechnic development is expected to be the investigation of the "brain trust," under the Bulwinkle resolution which was formally introduced today. A House committee of five are empowered by its terms to explore the so-called cerebral group to its very depths. Washington welcomes the investigation because it reflects the national feeling—held widely in conservative circles—that the Administration is being rushed along too fast by some of its advisers.

A fresh wind of fact and investigation is therefore heartily applauded. The full truth, it is felt, should be known about the alleged radicals. The current whispering campaign against this wing of the Administration should be brought into the open, its contentions and evidence examined, and the nation informed of exactly what is going on.

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Congress' load: But such an investigation is play for Congress. Here is its real work, the chief problem facing the National Government for the coming two months:

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Compulsory crop control: Limitation of debate on this scheme to hold the 1934-35 cotton crop to 10,000,000 bales was imposed in the Senate today to bring an early vote. The Bankhead bill, already passed in the House, only places compulsory control—something new and drastic in American history—on one crop, cotton. But once the principle is established, some claim, compulsory control will extend widely. And in that case, as Secretary Wallace regretfully predicted—for the bill is accepted by the Administration only because the vast majority of cotton farmers demanded it—every potato patch will have its license on its stick.

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Tariff: A vote is expected this week in the House on the Roosevelt-Hull proposal for presidential authority to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements, without ratification by the Senate. Passage is anticipated. How long the Senate debates on the measure is held to determine the length of the present session and what amendments it attaches are regarded as the test of administration strength and ability to open up world trade again.

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Silver: A bloc of 24 Senate silverites combined over the week-end to carry the white metal another step toward remonetization, and hearings on the Dies bill, passed by the House, which permits the United States to acquire three-fourths of the total world supply of the metal, as well as some dozen times annual world production, in exchange for farm products, are due to start in the Senate soon. But the Administration is distinctly cool on the shining metal, particularly after it looked into the records of who are holding supplies in New York, awaiting a price rise as a result of congressional action.

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Labor: Senate hearings on the Wagner labor disputes bill run into stormy weather today, as the automobile settlement follows a less pro-union course. The Connery 30-hour bill is also coldly received at the White House. But the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill is strongly favored, and seems likely to be the most important long term legislation for labor to come out of Congress this session.

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Credit: Congress is lost in a tangle between two bills and a projected third to furnish direct governmental credit to industry. The bills, sponsored respectively by Chairman Jesse H. Jones of RFC, Gov. Eugene R. Black of FRS, and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, have legislators guessing. The White House is partially behind each.

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Stock Market Regulations: Hearings continue on a much modified bill, whose teeth are fewer but sharp. Its future is unpredictable.

★ ★ ★

Air Mail: President Roosevelt is determined to get this issue into safe hands before he goes a-fishing. A new Administration bill is before Congress, but temporary restoration of service to private companies, before passage of the bill, is expected by many.

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War Debts: When and if the announced message of this happily dormant subject is to come is undetermined. Surprise wouold not be great if President Roosevelt kept mum on the subject of his tacit token payment moratorium, and congressional protest is not expected to be overwhelming.

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Licensing: It is expected that the White House will ask for renewal for another year of its licensing power under the NRA—a big stick which has not yet been used.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

learned that the Legislature is not to be hurried, for in its bag of parliamentary tricks are the best time delayers imaginable.

With the ascension of William Cardinal O'Connell to the Executive Committee of the Committee for Public Safety, the police bill actually has a brighter future. No one who has followed the fortunes of the child labor measure could doubt the importance of the Cardinal's support on any issue. Legislators with large Roman Catholic constituencies are going to experience certain qualms before voting down a measure supported by the Cardinal.

★ ★ ★

For an Improved Boston

Mayor Mansfield is striving to convert Boston's City Government into what all governments should be—a public service institution. He has appeared three times at the State House and asked for legislation that will permit him to change Boston from what years of party patronage have made it into a city of public responsiveness.

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The active support of the public through letters to the legislators, City Council and Finance Commission would help. A public grown apathetic during those years when the city government was run, not for the rank and file, but for the ranking politicians, should wake up and take part in the new city deal.

★ ★ ★

I have had some proof, however, that people generally look right over the City Hall to the State House or the National Capital.

Yet most everyone lives in cities, his friends live there, the bulk of his taxes are paid there, his welfare is affected most closely by local services. The nation and the world remain places he travels through or contemplates as realities.

★ ★ ★

Bostonians, consequently, can find no cause more involved with their own interests than the battle being waged by Mayor Mansfield for an improved Boston. **Ralph M. Blagden.**

Tennessee Starts Grange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The thirty-third state organization of the National Grange was formed here recently when the Tennessee State Grange was launched.

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ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
NEW YORK

Boards of Strategy in the Motor Skirmishes

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World

Their Agreement Prevented Strike

Left—Manufacturers Group Leaving White House: Alfred P. Sloan Jr. (Left), Alvan Macauley, Walter P. Chrysler, Donaldson Brown, C. W. Nash, Nicholas Kelley, Roy D. Chapin and John Thomas Smith. Right—Discussing the Situation at Detroit—William Collins, A. F. of L. Organizer (Seated), With Hugh Thompson (Left), and Roderick MacDonald (Right).

Both Labor and Industry Are Placed on a New Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

der the Recovery Act. "This is not a one-sided statute," the President's statement reads, "and organizations of employees seeking to exercise their representative rights cannot at the same time be unmindful of their responsibilities."

Coercion by Labor Barred

By this assertion President Roosevelt is believed to have paved the way for a relationship between labor and the Government which parallels that now existing between industry and the Government. Labor, as well as industry, will be required to "clean house." Labor will not be free to fight for its selfish interests without regard to the public interest. It may organize labor by persuasion, but not by coercion. Labor's rights to collective bargaining will be guaranteed, but guaranteed for labor as a whole and not exclusively for the A. F. of L.

The settlement strikes a blow, however, in one direction. The National Labor Board has taken a stand for proportional representation. In the Denver traction case it gave a union with a plurality, but not a clear majority, the right to represent all employees. The chairman of the Labor Board, Senator Robert F. Wagner, has introduced a sweeping bill to outlaw company unions. Both are steps which play into the hands of the A. F. of L. as such. The automobile strike settlement blocks both.

The President makes it perfectly clear that in the future labor minorities shall have proportional representation. If there is more than one labor group in a plant, the voice of any bargaining committee must be apportioned according to respective strength. The A. F. of L union will not speak for all employees unless they actually have all on their membership rolls.

Scrapping of Wagner Bill

Scrapping of the Wagner bill is reported to have been one of the understood, though unmentioned, items in the bargain. Had the strike been called it would very possibly have passed Congress. But the new system of handling labor representation is considered completely to obviate the Labor Board bill.

Several of the more far-sighted observers here, from both the industry and labor side, see in the settlement the first concrete step toward a reshuffling of the whole labor organization. By putting representation in the hands of a group representing all workers in a plant, whether union or not, they believe the groundwork is being laid for industrial unions paralleling the industrial organization established under the NRA.

It would mean, they hold, that the A. F. of L. type of craft unionism with its primary concern for the upper crust of skilled labor and its disregard for the welfare of the great masses would be superseded by vertical unions automatically including all workers under the same degree of government supervision and control now applied to industry.

Exchange of Concessions

Thus, on the one hand, organized labor gives up its too often abused freedom in return for freedom to organize. While industry, on the other hand, pays for this curb on labor by the surrender of its rights to "hire and fire" at will. The settlement provides that in employing, preference shall be given first on grounds of family, and second on grounds of seniority. In laying men off, labor union members may not be discriminated against, but must be laid off in the same proportion as other employees.

Even before the terms of the settlement had been made public, Mr. Roosevelt expressed gratification at the spirit shown by the disputants. In a separate memorandum of that matter he authorized his secretaries to say:

"The President appreciates the cooperation and good pubic spirit that has been exhibited all through these days of discussion by both the representatives of employers and the representatives of employees. He feels that both have been actuated by the highest considerations of the public good."

Statement by Green

"The terms of the settlement of the dispute which arose between automobile manufacturers and their employees proposed by the President, mean that instead of strike there will be peace in the automobile industry," said Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Let us hope this means continued peace, the establishment of a better relationship between employers and employees and the recognition on the part of the automobile manufacturers that the old order is passing and a New Deal which provides for the proper recognition of the rights of labor is here and fully recognized."

Statement by Roosevelt Tells Plan to Effect Collective Bargaining

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt last night issued this statement detailing settlement of the automobile dispute:

After many days of conferring in regard to the principles of employment in the automobile industry the following statement covers the fundamentals:

1—Reduced to plain language section 7A of NIRA means:

(A)—Employees have the right to organize into group or groups.

(B)—When such group or groups are organized they can choose representatives by free choice and such representatives must be received collectively and thereby seek to straighten out disputes and improve conditions of employment.

(C)—Discrimination against employees because of their labor affiliations or for any other unfair or unjust reason is barred.

A settlement and statement of procedure and principle is appended hereto.

It has been offered by me to, and has been accepted by, the representatives of the employees and the employers. It lives up to the principles of collective bargaining. I hope and believe that it opens up a chance for a square deal and fair treatment. It gives promise of sound industrial relations. It provides further for a board of three of which the chairman will as a neutral represent the Government.

In actual practice details and machinery will of course have to be worked out on the basis of common sense and justice, but the big point is that this broad principle can develop with a tribunal which can handle practically every problem in an equitable way.

Discrimination Barred

Settlement of the threatened automobile strike is based on the following principles:

1. The employers agree to bargain collectively with the freely chosen representatives of groups and not to discriminate in any way against any employee on the ground of his union labor affiliations.

2. If there be more than one group each bargaining committee shall have total membership pro rata to the number of men each member represents.

3. NRA to set up within 24 hours a board, responsible to the President of the United States, to sit in Detroit to pass on all questions of representation, discharge and discrimination. Decision of the board shall be final and binding on employer and employees. Such a board to have access to all pay rolls and to all lists of claimed employee representation and such board will be composed of:

(A) A labor representative;
(B) an industry representative;
(C) a neutral.

Government Is Neutral

In cases where no lists of employees claiming to be represented have been disclosed to the employer, there shall be no basis for a claim of discrimination. No such disclosure in a particular case shall be made without specific direction of the President.

4. The Government makes it clear that it favors no particular union or particular form of employee organization or representation. The Government's only duty is to secure absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice without coercion, restraint, or intimidation from any source.

5. The industry understands that in reduction or increases of force, such human relationship as married men with families shall come first and then seniority, individual skill and efficient service. After these factors have been considered no greater proportion of outside union employees similarly situation shall be laid off than of other employees. By outside union employees is understood a paid-up member in good standing, or anyone legally obligated to pay up. An appeal shall lie in case of dispute on principles of paragraph 5 to the board of three.

Patriotic Devotion Cited

In all the hectic experience of NRA I have not seen more earnest and patriotic devotion than has been shown by both employers and employees in the automotive industry. They sat night and day for nearly two weeks without a single faltering or impatience. The result is one of the most encouraging incidents of the recovery program. It is a complete answer to those critics who have asserted that managers and employees cannot coöperate for the public good without domination by selfish interest.

In the settlement there is a framework for a new structure of industrial relations—a new basis of understanding between employers and employees. I would like you to know that in the settlement just reached in the automobile industry we have charted a new course in social engineering in the United States. It is my hope that out of this will come a new realization of the opportunities of capital and labor, not only to compose their differences at the conference table and to recognize their respective rights and responsibilities, but also to establish a foundation on which they can coöperate in bettering the human relationships involved in any large industrial enterprise.

Contribution to Recovery

It is peculiarly fitting that this great step forward should be taken in an industry whose employers and employees have contributed so consistently and so substantially to the industrial and economic development of this country in the last quarter century. Having pioneered in mechanical invention to a point where the whole world marvels at the perfection and economy of American motorcars and their widespread ownership by our citizens in every walk of life, this industry has indicated now its willingness to undertake a pioneer effort in human engineering on a basis never before attempted.

In the settlement just accomplished, two outstanding advances have been achieved. In the first place we have set forth a basis on which, for the first time in any large industry, a more comprehensive, a more adequate and a more equitable system of industrial relations may be built than ever before. It is my hope that this system may develop into a kind of works council in industry in which all groups of employees, whatever may be their choice of organization or form of representation, may participate in joint conferences with their employers and I am assured by the industry that such is also their goal and wish.

In the second place, we have for the first time written into an industrial settlement a definite rule for the equitable handling of reductions and increases of forces. It would be ideal if employment in all occupations could be more generally stabilized, but in the absence of that much desired situation, if we can establish a formula which gives weight to the human factors as well as the economic, social and organizational factors in relieving the hardship of seasonal layoff, we shall have accomplished a great deal. My view, and that of both employees and employers, is that we have measurably done so in this settlement.

This is not a one-sided statute and organizations of employees seeking to exercise their representative rights cannot at the same time be unmindful of their responsibilities.

Industry's obligations are clearly set forth and its responsibilities are established. It is not too much to expect organizations of employees to observe the same ethical and moral responsibilities even though they are not specifically prescribed by the statute. Only in this way can industry and its workers go forward with a united front in their assault on depression and gain for both the desired benefits of continually better times.

Wage Rise Granted At Cleveland Plant

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26 (AP)—A threatened strike at the Eaton Manufacturing Company here was averted yesterday when employees of the bumper and spring division voted to accept a company proposal for an immediate wage increase. The men belong to a union not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Meanwhile, union employees of the Addressograph - Multigraph Co., where 800 workers are affected by a walkout begun last Wednesday, voted unanimously to reject a tentative agreement drawn by the Cleveland Regional Labor Board which it was hoped would end the strike.

Members of the United Textile Workers of America who are employed at the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company will go on strike today to demand a wage increase, recognition of the union and reinstatement of employees, Mr. Carl Commings, union organizer, said. By a vote a strike at the company's Ravenna, Ohio, plant, however, was postponed indefinitely.

World Telescopes Peer At Celestial Stranger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass., March 26—What is believed to be either a peculiar asteriod or a minor planet has come within range of large telescopes, according to the Harvard Observatory.

The discovery was made by Dr. L. Boyer, assistant at the Algiers University Observatory, and broadcast to all active observatories through the central astronomical reporting bureau at Copenhagen. Boyer's object is in the constellation of Leo, the lion, almost directly overhead in the late evening sky. It is in the eleventh magnitude, far too faint to be discernable with small telescopes.

Macon Coming East For Maneuvers Off The Atlantic Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 26—Within two weeks the U. S. S. Macon will point her blunt nose eastward from Sunnyvale, Calif., headed for Miami, Fla., and possibly for a brief call at her old port at Lakehurst, N. J., and the New England coast.

This statement is made by Navy officials in Akron, Ohio, on the heels of an announcement of changes in naval airship personnel. The changes put Commander Herbert V. Wiley, survivor of the Akron crash, in charge of the Macon, transfer Commander C. E. Rosendahl to the commandancy of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, and Capt. Alger H. Dresel of the Macon, to the commandancy of the Sunnyvale Naval Air Station.

This trip will probably be Captain Dresel's last long voyage in command of the airship which he flew from Akron to Lakehurst and from there to Sunnyvale, Calif., last fall. After its return to California, Commander Wiley is expected to take charge of the ship.

Another announcement was that Commander T. G. W. Settle, who left Akron shortly after his stratosphere flight for a brief stay at Lakehurst before being stationed on the China seas, is in all probability going to remain at Lakehurst, where he will be in charge of officers' training and will oversee the new tests to be made on the naval Zeppelin Los Angeles.

Baltimore Post Sold

BALTIMORE, March 26 (AP)—The Baltimore Post, an evening newspaper, was sold March 24 by Scripps-Howard to the Baltimore Evening News, owned by William Randolph Hearst. This leaves two newspapers in the Baltimore evening field, the new consolidated evening paper and the Baltimore Evening Sun.

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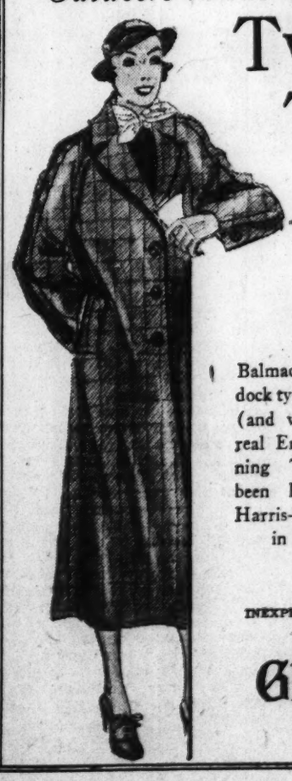
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Daughters of Nippon Hear Call To Larger Life, But Militarism Imposes New Need for Caution

Policy of Watchful Waiting Necessary to Prevent Setbacks to Work of Women's Organization —House of Peers Comes to Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Among Japan's bewildering contrasts of old and new, none strikes more deeply into the country's social structure than the slow but evident emancipation of women.

Women still cut the ripened rice and swish it aloft by handfuls before tying neat sheaves. Some of them dig ditches beside men, whom they outwork. Sturdy, merry, bronze-cheeked, they toil with the sun as they did centuries before New Japan rose over the thatched roofs and fairyland hills.

Yet some among them have heard the call of far horizons. It is a call that penetrates into all levels of society. Silk-kimonoed ladies put aside their samisens to read of strange new paths already worn deep by the tread of women in other lands. Their daughters learn jackknife dives off the springboard in addition to the traditional tea ceremony.

A few feel the surge of airplane controls under their grasp, or experience that head-first plunge toward earth before the parachute billows open and jerks them upright. These ride the thin crest of a wave hardly beginning to gather depth and momentum.

For Japan yields slowly to the idea of woman's changed rôle in the modern world. In this respect the country presents a strange lag compared with the rapidity of other transformations adopted from the Occident.

W. C. T. U. Active

Yet compared with its strong feudalistic background there has been remarkable progress in a few decades. It was only 32 years after Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N. broke Japan's medieval isolation, that Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt of Boston landed in 1886 as the first missionary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Today every precinct of Japan has a local unit.

One of the activities most engaging for a visitor to headquarters in Tokyo is the distribution of a book giving Buddha's teachings on alcoholic drinks. You have to read it backward—that is, if you read Japanese. Some 10,000 of these books have been sent to normal school teachers. This year marks the end of a ten-year campaign in the schools. The Japanese union is directing its chief energies toward educating children in its three tenets of temperance—world peace, prohibition and purity.

Nearly 8000 women are members of the union, a sizable gain since Madame Kajiyajima and a few other pioneers responded to Mrs. Leavitt's appeal. Women's homes are maintained by the union in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and other cities in Japan proper, as well as in Ty, Formosa. There is a students' home in Kochi Prefecture, and much settlement work is done i . Tokyo.

Making Giant Strides

At annual national conventions members are being trained in public affairs, quite a giant's pace from their former seclusion in the home.

Not that a Japanese home is an undesirable place to spend all of one's time in. Its clean tatami, or matting floor; its delicate walls that open all into windows at a touch; its gnomish gardens tucked between every ell of the low, rambling house —these weave a charm that goes far toward explaining the reluctance of Japanese women to emerge into the bustle of outside affairs.

Yet they need to emerge, it is firmly believed by several alert women leaders. The need arises from out-of-date laws, hampering women in their efforts to be freer economically and socially. Moreover, since the advent to power in 1931 of the strongly nationalist and militarist government, a check has been given to feminist movements.

All liberal tendencies touching public affairs have felt the rein in the last two or more years. They have had to yield gracefully and bide their time. Women's organizations are doing this so far as necessary. Yet the spirit of their leaders is strong, and shows itself wise in avoiding needless clashes with dominant policy.

Early Beginnings

Down to 1919, women were excluded from all political activity in Japan. They could not attend a political meeting, listen to political speeches—much less make them, vote, nor hold positions in the civil service. Nevertheless, Japanese women as early as 1910 were beginning to work for political rights. Miss Raicho Hiratsuka pioneered in a "Blue Stocking" movement modeled on English precedents. A magazine called "The Blue Stocking" was published.

Agitation, however, was unavailing. Then came the World War, with its succeeding waves of liberalism. Japanese women took advantage of gains won for the cause of suffrage by American and other women. The "New Women's Association of Japan" set itself a modest goal—keeping maiden names after marriage. Beside this, it was designed to promote political and social reform.

In 1922 the national Diet revised police regulations, thereby permitting women to take part in political meetings. The New Women's Association formed the Fusen Kakutoku Domei, or Vote for Women League. There are three other women's organizations in Tokyo seeking the suffrage. All in all there are about 10,000 women working for the vote, either in direct or indirect ways.

Yet no legislative achievement has been won since the one permitting attendance at political meetings. The women came within an inch of great victory, only to be turned back by a subcommittee of the House of Peers.

Women's groups working for peace, and with appeals for arms reduction printed on their journals, are suspect in the eyes of militarists. So women's groups are turning their attention to civic improvement. Unofficial vigilance committees of women are working for better public markets and other municipal services. Legislative activity is being maintained so far as feasible, and women are being trained for the vote, too.

Any time a turn may come in the political skies to favor their fortunes. Already one favorable trend has shown itself. The House of Peers opposed to a fascist régime, has helped indirectly the women's cause.

It is from middle class intellectual women, graduates of girls' high schools or above, that members and workers of the suffrage organizations are recruited. The question of financial independence also plays a considerable rôle. Women with their own incomes respond more quickly. That opens another major factor in the emancipation of Japanese women—their place in the professions.

Freedom on the Way for Them, If Slow in Coming

Upper Center, Lower Left and Right, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun — The Christian Science Monitor

Following Western Example

Upper Left—One of Japan's Girl Bus Conductors. Upper Center—Miss Suzuko Kaminaka, Happy in Her Cockpit. Upper Right—Girls Add Petrol Pump Service to Their Activities. Lower Left—Rice Planting in the Paddies. Lower Right—Japanese Champions Matching Strokes.

Wirt Says He Can Prove Reality Of 'Red Brain Trust'

Asks Chance to Tell What He Knows of Revolution Fomenters

GARY, Ind., March 26 (AP)—Dr. William A. Wirt, founder and head of Gary's "model school system" yesterday asked investigation by a special congressional committee of his charges that certain members of the so-called "brain trust" plotted revolution.

Dr. Wirt's charges were read into the record of a session of the House Interstate Commerce Commission Committee Friday by Mr. James Rand Jr., and declared that one of the President's advisers said he believed "we can keep Mr. Roosevelt there until we are ready to supplant him with a Stalin."

"I shall be glad to appear before a special Congressional committee to investigate the charges made in my letter read by Mr. Rand," Dr. Wirt said, "and if the committee asks me and I am convinced the welfare of the nation demands it, I shall name the 'brain-truster' who made the statements."

Dr. Wirt added, however, that he preferred not appearing before the House Interstate Commerce Committee headed by Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas Democrat.

"I don't intend," he said, "to be used as a smoke screen to single out any one or two of these so-called intellectual radicals to take the blame for the whole program."

Dr. Wirt said he believed any investigation of his charges should be made by a committee charged especially with that duty. The educator said he was convinced that the next two months would determine the entire fate of the Administration's new-deal program.

"By the end of that time it will be obvious," he said, "whether the program will become permanent or whether it shall be abandoned."

Dr. Wirt said that he didn't mind "being made the goat in this affair, if it is necessary to have a goat," to stop parts of the program he regarded as dangerous from becoming permanent.

Wirt's 'Red Brain Trust' Charges to Be Published

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—James H. Rand Jr., chairman of the committee for the nation, said yesterday that "the greatest issue since our Civil War has been brought into the open by Dr. William A. Wirt's courage to expose the program of some of the 'brain trust'."

Mr. Rand, in a statement supplementing his testimony of last Friday before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, asked for more mature consideration of the stock exchange bill, particularly, he said, because of what his group of industrialists and farm organization leaders call its "regimenting aspects."

"Great issues are involved," he said. "They are clearly defined by Dr. Wirt. What was read to the House committee of Dr. Wirt's statement, and published in the press, is only a small fraction of his manuscript.

"The Indiana educator has written a document of national importance. It defines the issue more clearly than did Secretary Wallace in his pamphlet, 'America Must Choose'—which all thoughtful Americans are reading or should read. The committee for the nation has obtained Dr. Wirt's authorization to publish his complete manuscript. It will make a pamphlet about the length of that by Secretary Wallace and will be ready for distribution this week."

Chautauqua to Ask Fee For Services Once Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26—Chautauqua Community has the prospect of reducing the burden on its gate receipts by charging permanent residents for light, water, fire protection and other services.

A bill authorizing the community to assess permanent residents for these services, which are paid for at present out of gate receipts, was signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday. The bill was designed to ease the financial burden of the institution and to make more money available for community programs.

Dr. Wirt Has Had Notable Career as an Educator And Stands in High Esteem

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 26—Dr. William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools of Gary, Ind., is one of the best known educators in the country. He is an educational innovator, and some of his ideas have had a wide influence of the nation's public schools.

The first thing that brought him before the educational world was his plan of getting a larger use out of the public school plant. He worked out a way of increasing the capacity of the usual school building about 40 per cent, it is said. His scheme was variously called the "Gary System," the Platoon System, etc., was much discussed and to some extent adopted. New York City engaged him in 1914 as an official adviser to its board of education at $10,000 a year, asking only one week in every four.

Dr. Wirt is also credited with originating the plan of week-day religious education which has spread to many communities. His thought was to bring to the school children, many of whom were not reached by any Sunday school, a larger amount of religious teaching. As it was impossible to do what he envisaged within the public schools buildings, Dr. Wirt devised the plan of releasing children during school hours for religious instruction outside the schools under the auspices of the various churches.

The Gary superintendent had in the unique steel city a remarkable opportunity for developing his educational ideas. He was brought to Gary almost at the start of the laying out of the steel plant and city by the United States Steel Corporation. When he arrived there was but one schoolhouse, a small one-room frame structure, which also served as town hall. From that pioneer beginning, Superintendent Wirt built up a strong progressive system to care for the present city of 100,000.

Motor Licensing Cut 50 Per Cent In Some States

Out in Oregon Average Fee Reduced From $22 to $5

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—In contrast to the mounting cost of living, motorists in many states are paying less this year for automobile licenses, a survey showed today.

More than 20 states have shaved their prices of registering cars during the past year, several as much as 50 per cent. And although there are no indications that reductions in gasoline taxes impend, prices of the vari-colored license plates betray a downward trend.

Oregon, where the gasoline tax originated, reduced its average license fee from $22 to $5 annually.

Kansas and Wyoming cut theirs 50 per cent each, the former a year ago and the latter last December. Montana cut its average fee on light cars from $10 to $5. Nebraska's last Legislature sliced almost as deeply.

Minnesota made a 40 per cent cut effective last year. Oklahoma's present to its motorists averaged 30 per cent, lowering the minimum from $8 to $2.50. Kentucky's recent Legislature reduced the passenger license burden one-third and the truck fee one-fourth.

Michigan and Virginia, where the fee is measured by hundred pounds of weight, cut the fee from 55 to 35 cents and from 70 to 40 cents a hundredweight, respectively.

North Dakota whittled 10 per cent off the load. Idaho made it from $5 to $15 easier on owners of cars at least two years ago. Iowa lowered its fee on two-year-old cars. When a car is six years old, the part of the fee based on its valuation will be eliminated.

Missouri asked $2,225,000 less annually in auto license fees. A change in the start of the fiscal year from Feb. 1 to Jan. 1 will cause owners to pay for only 11 months of 1934, a further reduction of $500,000.

Utah reduced fees on some cars and increased those on others. The Texas House recently voted a two-thirds reduction but the bill died in the Senate.

A bill before the Ohio Senate would legalize a flat $5 fee for all pleasure cars. Its defeat is predicted, however.

Mr. Edward J. Hughes, Illinois Secretary of State, has announced he will ask the next Legislature to effect a drastic reduction in auto fees.

Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont were listed as having cut their fees recently.

Manchoukuo Library Seizure Protested

MOSCOW, March 26 (AP)—A charge that a Russian school library has been seized by authorities in Manchoukuo has been made the basis of a new Soviet protest.

A dispatch from Khabarovsk, Russia, reported that the Manchoukuo Education Department and police had seized "for inspection" 10,000 volumes in a raid on the school, a technical institution at Harbin.

The school is operated by the Russian administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway for Soviet employees. In his protest, Mr. Julius Rudy, the Soviet manager of the railway, said the Manchoukuo Department of Education would be held responsible for all damages.

Rise in German Buying Power Sought in Consolidated Rule

Heavy Draft on Workers' Wages by Subscriptions Reduced by Latest Decrees—Foreign Currency Needed to Obtain Raw Materials

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 26—Germany's serious financial and economic conditions and the Government's energetic attempts at consolidation are illustrated in important decrees sanctioned by the Reich's Cabinet during the last week-end.

Germany's colossal tasks in this sphere stated briefly are: How can it turn an adverse trade balance into a favorable one when the whole world, including itself, is adopting an autarchal policy, and therewith obtain the necessary foreign currency to pay for importing essential materials when at the same time it hasn't enough foreign currency to pay interest on its foreign debts. It is further asked how can it increase the purchasing power of the home market since it cannot export; how can it do all this without foreign loans or currency depreciation.

This serious situation underlies the 13 decrees just sanctioned by the Cabinet, outstanding among which are those designed to maintain and where possible increase the purchasing power of the German masses, supervision of imports of raw and semi-manufactured products, and limitation of high joint stock dividends.

Restrictions on Imports

The German population, it is foreshadowed in a decree relative to purchasing power, will be considerably relieved from a large number of subscriptions (some voluntary but many semi-compulsory) which it has been called upon to make during the past 15 months.

Today a large portion of the German worker's income disappears even before he receives it. For example, an office worker earning 182 marks monthly may have more than 40 marks deducted for taxes, insurance, etc., not including large sums later required for semi-voluntary subscriptions.

Thus the new decree will reduce taxes levied for unemployment relief —in the case of large families it will be abolished altogether.

Germany will also impose sharper restrictions on imports April 1. Since the trade balance month by month becomes more adverse and total foreign exchange and gold reserves of the Reichsbank have fallen to 275,000,000 marks this was to be anticipated. For under present conditions Germany cannot possibly continue to purchase raw materials.

Control of Distribution

"Offices of control" to investigate distribution of raw materials have been set up within the Reich.

Importers who in February this year could receive 50 per cent of standing authorization in foreign exchange, in March were limited to only 45 per cent and from April 1 next they will get only 35 per cent. Such percentages of standing authorization are based upon the average of importers' payment for goods between July 1, 1930, and June 30, 1931.

This new measure must hit both German and world economy severely. The decree applies to raw materials and semi-finished products and especially to wool, cotton, metals and oil yielding seeds and fruits. Textile industries, according to reports, can carry on for two or three months with present supplies without immediate fear of shortage. But no one dares to look beyond that period.

Enters Private Business

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, has appealed to foreign states to buy more German goods. Reports are heard here that Dr. Schacht may go to America to seek 500,000,000 marks for a raw materials loan. Even if this was successful it would be only temporary, for Germany cannot continue to have its raw materials on a loan basis.

Such a condition suggests that the April conference between the Reich's Government and Germany's long and medium term foreign creditors will find this country in a strong position to discuss lowest terms of a final settlement of these debts.

The Reich also enters very definitely into private business by officially limiting dividends in joint stock companies. Firms with a capital of more than 100,000,000 marks which during a financial year ending between Oct. 1, 1933, and Dec. 31, 1934, made dividends of more than 6 per cent and such representing increases in dividends for previous years, must allocate their dividends over 6 per cent to special loan stock fund which will participate in the Reich's provincial and municipal loans. This does not apply to cases where capital has been decreased in the meantime.

This, it is explained officially, is not anti-dividend legislation, but is intended to apply primarily to undertakings which have particularly benefited from the Government's new labor-making scheme or, in other words, to prevent profiteering.

The question naturally arises how many firms will be affected by the new measure. Since it is not retroactive, and also since a large number of concerns, such as collieries, have not begun to pay dividends this year, it is very probable that few will be affected.

Turkey and Greece Plan Frontier Defense Pact

ISTANBUL, March 26 (AP)—Military collaboration of Turkey and Greece will be definitely established shortly.

Ankara sources said a military convention for joint defense of frontiers in case of attack as defined in Article II of the Balkan pact would be signed in May.

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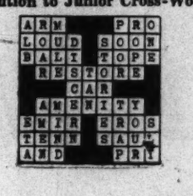
Solution to Junior Cross-Word



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'Inside Gossip' Given Students Of Government

Veteran Politician Has Tried to Give Facts at Wesleyan

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 26 (AP)—An experiment in the teaching of government to students of Wesleyan University will be completed this week when former Congressman Frederick H. Davenport of Clinton, N. Y., completes his visiting professorship here.

A veteran in politics, Mr. Davenport has sought to freshen the teaching of the subject by discussions of the changing panorama of the New Deal and to vivify his lectures with the latest "inside gossip" on the men and means now working for recovery by visiting Washington weekly to gather the latest facts.

His attempts to clothe bare textbook principles with a knowledge of current events and problems, he said today, had brought a growing interest among college men, not only at Wesleyan but at Harvard, Boston University, Bates and Bowdoin where he has lectured.

He said he believed politics would hereafter attract a greater number of college men, partly because of a growing knowledge and interest in government and also because of social changes which were narrowing the range of "get-rich-quick" careers.

Not all of the lectures have been in the classroom. Stimulating fireside discussions with those interested have supplemented routine work and at these and in classroom talks to the entire student body, Prof. Davenport has praised President Roosevelt's "happy leadership." He has, however, stressed the political and administrative dangers accumulating as the Chief Executive's program unfolds.

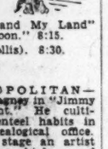
Mr. Davenport has ample experience in his subject both in theory and in practice. He is a graduate of Wesleyan in the class of 1889 and for 21 years taught government at Hamilton College. For eight of these years he commuted from his classes at Clinton to Albany as a Republican State Senator. Then followed eight years in the National House of Representatives until the Democratic landslide of 1932.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by James G. Rowell, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Brighton High School, Warren Street, Brighton, 8.

Theaters



"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Sigmund Romberg's musical romance of Civil War days, revived once more. Desiree Tabor and Bartlett Simmons in cast. Score contains such favorites as "Your Land and My Land" and "The Same Silver Moon." 8:15.

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney in "Jimmy the Gent." He cultivates genteel habits in his genealogical office. On the stage an artist does some high speed modeling in clay. There are also apache dancers and other entertainers. Sevitzky's orchestra plays a good arrangement of Jerome Kern airs—from "Look for the Silver Lining" and "Who" to "Smoke in Your Eyes"—the latter offered as an excellent violin solo. 11:32 a. m., 1:57, 4:49, 7:41, 10:33.

FINE ARTS—"The Mad Age." Gilbert Seldes' film history of American experience since the beginning of the war. Also the German musical production, "The Song Is Ended." 1:20, 4:20, 7:30, 10:10.

KEITH'S—Irene Dunne in "This Man Is Mine," with Constance Cummings and Ralph Bellamy. Also "Little Oswald" cartoon. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

BOSTON—"Madame Spy," with Fay Wray. A story of the Russian front during the war. On the stage a Negro revue, "Harlem on Parade." 10:15 a. m., 1:28, 4:45, 7:44, 10:40.

ORPHEUM—"Looking for Trouble." The story of two telephone "trouble shooters"—and a California earthquake. Jack Oakie and Spencer Tracy head the cast. Vaudeville, 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:15, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

UPTOWN—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Hips, Hips, Hooray." 2:43, 5:31, 8:19.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Symphony Hall, 3.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Roman Art," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture, "Modern Russian Art," by Prof. Samuel Cross, 4:30.

ZONTA CLUB—"What Is Music?" Talk by William Arms Fisher, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

GOODWIN EXHIBITION — Oil paintings and pastels by Arthur C. Goodwin, from the private collection of Fred S. Elwell, of Malden, will be on view in the Boston Art Club from Tuesday, March 27th, to April 3. Many of them are unusually interesting views of Boston in sunshine, snow and fog, two or three decades ago.

"MORE BEAUTY FOR MASSACHUSETTS"—In the Women's Republican Club. Illustrated lecture by Mrs. John Washburn Coolidge, 11 a. m.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE — Free lecture on International Relations by Dr. Payson S. Wild, Jr., of Harvard. Subject, "The Dispute in Manchuria," 4:15.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASS'N — Session opens at 10 a. m. in Statler Hotel ballroom. Speakers include B. C. Forbes, editor of Forbes Magazine; Thomas M. Scott, national leader of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry E. North, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and a number of other insurance executives.

Ambassador Dodd Home

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Mr. William E. Dodd, American Ambassador to Germany, returned in the liner Manhattan March 24, ostensibly "to get some much-needed relaxation from the tense European atmosphere."

Adaptation of Tudor Design

Reprinted from the Daily Californian

Edifice Recently Opened at the University of California, Berkeley.

Christian Science Building Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Recent opening of the new edifice of Christian Science Society at the University of California here, the first to be erected at a university, was reported in the Daily Californian. Describing the building on the northeast corner of Durant Avenue and Bowditch Street, the local paper said in part:

"The new structure . . . is collegiate Tudor in architecture, and of frame and concrete construction with a light tan stucco finish. Mr. Henry H. Gutterson, well-known San Francisco architect and former university student, was the designer.

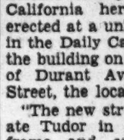
"In addition to an assembly room which will seat 200, the building includes a reading room for the study of Christian Science literature, and a large lobby, in which friends of the society may gather after the meetings. The lobby and smaller committee rooms can be thrown open into the assembly room to seat about 300 for lectures sponsored each semester by the society.

"When first organized in 1907, the society met as a small group in private homes. . . . Four months ago work started on the present building, following the razing of an old fraternity building which stood on the lot.

"The university society is one of 46 such organizations existing at colleges or universities under the authority of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Of these two are in England, at Oxford and Cambridge, and eight in California."

Boston Snapshots

Hobby-Riding Lessons — Among the many organizations which are much concerned over the use of the "new leisure" by anyone who really is experiencing it, is the YWCA. Under its benevolent guidance a number of groups have been formed for the development of interest in many different hobbies. Before organizing new daytime and evening groups this week it was decided to hold an exhibition of some of the work already done. This show, held on Friday in the Lee Auditorium, was attended by a large number of enthusiastic ladies—and by us.



Slipping in in the midst of a talk by Miss Abbie Graham, we took up a position behind a ping pong table, protected on one side by a miniature bowling alley and on the other by exhibits of embroidery. We were in time to hear Miss Graham point out the advantages of meteorological study as a hobby. "There is weather everywhere," she said, "and it is always changing. A great many things depend upon it, too—and even experts are not always good guessers as to how it will turn out!"

* * *

At the end of the talk we wandered around the room, looking over hand-made pottery, clothes, copper pots, leather belts, stamp collections and a great many other things. The whole affair was laid out in a tastefully effective manner, but all the way between the ping pong table, which first offered us refuge, to the loom at the far end of the room, we saw nothing more attractive than the hobby-horse cut adorning the cover of the programs.

* * *

News of News—"I want to listen to 'The Monitor Views the News,'" said a feminine voice in the radio editor's telephone, "but I don't find it listed in the radio programs any more. It's quite annoying!"

"But, I assure you, it is listed in our paper every day," explained the editor.

"Yes, I daresay it is," said the voice, "but I always read the Transcript."

* * *

The radio editor of the Globe reports a similar call. This time it was a male voice which complained that that newspaper's news broadcasts could neither be found on the air nor in the printed list of programs.

"I read the Post," he said. "We've been taking it for 15 years now!"

* * *

Travelers' Aid—Patrons of sightseeing buses know that Boston grew up on a cow-path basis, without the help of city planning experts. As they are given this information they sink back into their seats with a sigh of relief—knowing that the driver does know where he is going.

Pedestrian visitors to the city are in a more perplexing situation. For them, evidently, the brass arrows imbedded here and there in old downtown sidewalks, are intended to convey helpful messages.

The existence of these arrows was pointed out to us the other day. They are of brass, about a foot long, with a small brass N at the point. Of course, cautious explorers might well provide themselves with pocket compasses—but for those who do not take this precaution these arrows tell the direction of the true north—if that is really any help in locating the North Station or any other hidden objective!

* * *

Fish Wanders—The pride of the King Phillip, renowned excursion steamer which sleeps peacefully at T Wharf through the long winters, is the golden codfish surmounting its mast. But, just as King Saul was deprived of part of his raiment as he slept in a cave, so was King Phillip despoiled of his shining fish as he slumbered at the wharf on the eve of Saint Patrick's Day.

The night watchman on T Wharf was surprised to see an eerie glow at the door of the King Phillip Company office in the early hours of Friday morning. Approaching to inspect the phenomenon, he found the gilded cod lying prone on the step.

The only explanation offered to account for the flight of the fish is that with which many other apparently supernatural occurrences are dismissed—"college students were up to their pranks again!"

* * *

Not Zither-Minded—A citizen of Brookline decided the other day to learn to express herself through the medium of music. The problem was, what instrument should she select? In his day Orpheus found a lute very satisfactory—but lutes do not seem to be much in the public ear just now. The next best thing seemed to be an accordion. There is a certain freedom of movement about the swelling bellows of these instruments which exerts an indefinable appeal.

At Schirmer's the suggestion of an accordion was coldly received, however. Many obstacles in the way of its purchase and study were pointed out. Finally the assistant murmured, "Why not a mandolin?"

A friend then had an inspiration—"Why not a zither?"

"Why, yes!" cried the intending customer, "a zither would be just the thing!"

The assistant appeared startled. "Oh, madame," he expostulated, "a zither is not typical of Boston!"

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Virgin and Child by Andrea Montegna; work of Turner and Girtin. Prints and drawings by and after Rubens. Etchings by Mary Cassatt; Modern American prints; illustrations of the nineties.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, and music at 2.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Stephen Yocubowsky and sculpture by Karl P. Skoog. Through April 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Through March 28. French drawings and prints of the nineteenth century. Through April 23.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by A. Manievitch. Through March 31.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—Pen and ink sketches by Howard S. Andros. Through March 31.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Recent work by Emanuelo Romano.

The Medici Book and Print Shop—Pencil sketches and lithographs by John Pratt Whitman.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of New England landscape views and scenes, arranged by Lee Winthrop Court, Anthony Thieme and Joseph S. Santoro, in collaboration with the Library. Through April 1.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of Oriental airings by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through March 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions week days and holidays from 9 to 5, include National History exhibits of reptiles, minerals and shells; Habitat groups of small animals, birds and sea life; exhibits from foreign countries, among which are China, Japan, Pacific Islands, India, Egypt, Arctic Regions; doll room; American Indians; Mexican pottery; Oriental ivory carvings.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of American genre pictures of the "Pioneer School." Through March 31.

Junior League of Boston—Exhibition of sculpture by Katherine B. Hamilton. Through April 7.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of paintings of flowers in water color by Polly Nordell. Through April 6.

Jack's Lending Library—Water colors by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through April 1.

Brittany Coffee Shop—Exhibition of portraits by Mrs. Samuel Morrison, and paintings of still life by Miss Jessie G. Sherman. Through April 5.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Garden exhibition. Through March 31.

Twentieth Century Club—Drawings and paintings by Ernst Halberstadt. Through March 31.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portraits in oil, by Catherine P. Richardson. Through March 31.

Gardenside Bookshop—English prints by Cecil Alden, Halken L. Edwards, Munnings and others. Through April 1.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Lillian Buckman...	Yankee Singers....	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Rand Smith, songs	Twilight Reveries.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".	Soprano soloist....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Wizard of Oz.....	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio.....
6:00	United States Army	Evening Tattler;	Reports news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Band concert.....	skits; music.....	Merry-Go-Round .	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Hello, New England	Local dance music.	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Dramatic reading..	Happy Minstrel....	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Hollywood stars....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill....	Talk on taxes.....
7:30	Music by Gershwin...	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air..	Finance talk.....
7:45	Nature League.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	String Symphony,	Network dramatic	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	Frank Black, con....	sketch	Edwin C. Hill.....	casting and Mu-
8:30	Michael Bartlett; or..	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby; Mills	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Local dance music....	Daly's Orchestra..	Brothers; orch....	9 Orchestra.....
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Columbians Orch.,	College and Home
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	Freddie Rich, con.	Institute; talk...
9:30	Durrell String Quar-	Ship of Joy, with	Rapee Or.; Ernest	Local dance music.
9:45	tet recital.....	Hugh B. Dobbs....	Truex; soloists...	Reports; news.....
10:00	Confidence Man; 'Wire	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15	Tapping,' sketch.....	ists; orchestra...	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Local dance music....	Nat. Forum: talk,	NRA speaker.....	Warnow Orch.; so-
10:45	Three Blue Notes.....	Francis Sayre.....	Reports; music.....	loist; quartet.....
11:00	Reports; sports talk...	Forecasts; talk....	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music..
11:15	News; Poet Prince....	Local dance music.	ice; Charles	Local dance music.
11:30	Midnight Frolic, pop-	William Scotti and	Davis's Orchestra	Jack Francis and
11:45	ular variety program	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, Current Questions Before Congress, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.) of Maryland.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ: National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; readings, orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Richard H. Long of Framingham, speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Vladivostok.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: half hour of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:29 WEEI, Walter Elliot, speaking from London, on "Whither Britain?"
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Radio Course in Correct English," Boston School Committee.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Improving Local Government in New Jersey," speakers' program.
7:30 WAAB, "Who Owns America?" George E. Roewer, Socialist Party.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:45 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Banks and the New Deal."
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Ray Perkins; Gale Page; guest artist; Harold Stokes's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker; dramatic sketch with Phil Lord.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.

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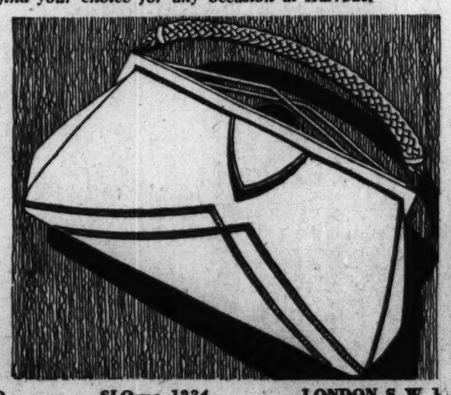

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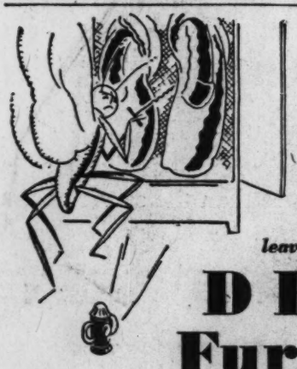

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Behold me, the author of this advertisement, in a Meakers Raincoat, a loose-fitting Raglan, check-lined for comfort and charm, a Raincoat "thoroughly proofed," which is the technical term witnessing to rain resistance.
The cloth is gabardine, of course, and the colour medium fawn. Raincoats in the judgment of Meakers must be cut with distinction, that is, they must look well in addition to being shower-proof, rain-resistant. And they must allow the body to breathe, as a wise friend of mine very wisely says.
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MANSHOPS — LONDON AND PROVINCES

Lottery Onus Placed at Door Of Prosecutor

(Continued from Page 1)

their winnings are blazoned forth in the headlines. No mention is made of the thousands of people and the millions of dollars which has been paid in with no return. From my experience with the Albany pool, I am convinced that all the money that is lost in lotteries comes from those least able to pay.

Confiscation of Winnings

"An examination of our general laws will disclose to you the fact that as the highest enforcement officer in the Commonwealth, it is your duty to confiscate the winnings and punish all those who are publicly proclaimed as participants and winners in those nefarious propositions. Prosecutions by you which should be easily made with the evidence supplied daily in the press would have a most salutary effect in suppressing the degenerate influences so prominently featured in the papers to the degradation of the Commonwealth."

Mr. Barnes alleged that tickets in the illegal lottery racket were being sold in every city and town in the State and that the takings of the lotteries in the Commonwealth now exceeded those of the infamous Albany pool put out of business by Mr. Alfred E. Smith as Governor of New York.

He cited the open manner in which witnesses before the Legal Affairs Committee spoke of the prevalence of illegal lotteries and betting on horse racing in the State. He then posed the question, which he says is in every right-thinking person's mind: "Why have not the enforcement officers of the State acted?"

Boston Art Notes

Casson's

At the Casson Galleries, in Copley Square, oils and prints may be seen. The former run to portrayals of the British type, dwelling upon elegance and charm. There are a few subject pictures of sport. The print collection attracts our attention especially.

Among its exhibits are some recent prints by Mr. Arthur W. Heintzelman, an etcher whose style has won a number of admirers. Mr. Heintzelman stems from the Rembrandt tradition, and probably his popularity results from the easy comparison with the Dutch master. He selects romantic types, either aged models or picturesque youths, and depicts them with a gracious line and with a generous application of light and shadow. Mr. Heintzelman's etchings, despite the natural grace of the subjects he selects, are noteworthy for their sweetness. He does not ever hint at the acid character of the medium, at the bitten characteristics of line. Etching of the first order reflects definitely the properties of the medium.

Mr. E. Blampied is another etcher who dwells upon the kindlier presentation. He, too, evinces tonal character; his prints—though they want hue—have "color." His drawing is smooth, gracious, poetic. Others there are who appeal to varying tastes — Miss Margaret Kirmse, specialist in canine portrayal; Mr. John Taylor Arms, expert in architectural subjects. There is great diversity in character, quality and intention. D. A.

Aim of Telescope To Collect Light

A TELESCOPE to most people is a long tube with a lens on one end and an eyepiece on the other. Of course that is a telescope, a refracting telescope, but the 200-inch telescope is a reflecting telescope. Light from a distant star is collected on the huge mirror, the concave upper surface of which will be coated with aluminum. From this surface it is reflected and focused on a smaller mirror about halfway up the tube and again reflected straight down the tube through the hole in the center of the 200-inch disk to another mirror which in turn transmits the light to an eyepiece. This comparatively small eyepiece is responsible for all magnifying results.

The larger the concave mirror, the greater the light-collecting power of the telescope. This may be likened to a slice of bread and a piece of butter. The more butter there is, the larger the slice that can be properly buttered. A small lens or mirror gathers a certain amount of light, or butter, the large lens or mirror a proportionately greater quantity of light, or butter, which means there is more there to see and will stand greater magnification with the eyepiece.

An Acre, Cabin and $10 Grows to Large School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON Mass., March 26—How far a New England woman can go with an acre of land, a log cabin and $10 will be exemplified this week to residents of Newton.

Tomorrow evening the Crusaders, from Carley Creek Community Center, Pippapass, Ky., will arrive at Newtonville in their two trucks for a five-day stay as guests of Newton clubwomen. The Crusaders, 10 in number, are all junior college boys.

Fifteen years ago, Mrs. Alice G. Lloyd was sojourning in a valley at Pippapass, Ky. A farmer offered Mrs. Lloyd an acre of land, on condition that she use it as the site for a school. Mrs. Lloyd accepted the offer and on a capital of $10 founded the Caney Creek Community Center, which today has 35 buildings. It certifies students to all colleges. The Center has 200 students at Pippapass, and scattered through the mountains of Kentucky and Virginia there are 130 branches. Pippapass is 12 miles from the town of Wayland.

Roumanian Police Reveal Plot Against Officials

BUCHAREST, Roumania, March 26 (AP)—Plans to assassinate Premier George Tatarescu and other Government leaders were declared by police to have been revealed here.

The revelation was made, authorities said, by the arrest of Professor Gomoju, a prominent surgeon in Roumania and a member of the national organization, "Kiltur Ex-Patria," which is strongly sympathizing with the Fascist Iron Guard. Professor Gomoju was charged with sending threatening letters to members of the Government and other influential persons throughout the country.

Orchards Displace Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Farmers in many localities of this State are setting out large orchards with a view to utilizing much former cotton acreage. Thousands of acres along the Rio Grande strip have been set in oranges, grapefruit and celery.

Casting of Eye Of Big Telescope Done in 10 Hours

(Continued from Page 1)

pended from the ceiling by trolley tracks, with only the 20-foot handles between them and the molten cargo. All day long the same crew toiled, each one making more than 100 trips and allowed only an hour's rest for lunch.

At each scoop into the furnace, 750 lbs. of liquid fire was drawn out, but only half of it was poured into the mold at the end of the 30-foot trip across the steaming floor, lest scale from the bottom of the ladles should get into the huge casting and spoil the work. The bottom half was dumped each time into a wheelbarrow, trundled to the furnace and thrown back into the tank.

Furnace to mold and back again—the work went on continually through the day. Labor, it seemed, was in the saddle. There were no shouted orders from supervisors; no bustle—not even any set schedule of work and rest periods. It was "up to the men." They knew that to make the pouring in the scheduled 10 hours one ladle every six minutes must be poured throughout the day.

Despite an unexpected mishap, said to be due to the excessive heat, Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of Mt. Wilson Observatory, working in collaboration with high officials of the glass works, pronounced the pouring satisfactory." The breaking off of four pylons from the bottom of the mold "was inconvenient, but not serious," they said.

Yesterday's event brought hundreds of distinguished persons from many parts of the United States, and drew more than a third of the townspeople of Corning to the company's plant in a quiet, orderly demonstration of their interest in progress.

Notabilities Present

Technical men, chemists, research workers, and designers had puzzled over ratios, stresses and other problems concerning the construction of the huge mirror for more than three years. Slowly but definitely their work took shape.

In addition to Dr. Adams of Mount Wilson Observatory, other world renowned astronomers present included Sir William Bragg of England, visiting lecturer at Cornell; Dr. C. A. Chant, director of Dunlap Observatory, Toronto, Can.; Dr. Max Mason, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City; Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of geophysical laboratories, Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Otto Struve, director of Yerkes Observatory, Chicago; and Dr. George E. Hale, director of the California Institute of Technology where the new telescope will be located.

It wasn't just a case of constructing a mold large enough. Astronomers found that out when they went searching a few years ago for some one to undertake the reflector for Mount Wilson. The mirror cast yesterday will be an All-American product, but formerly the casting of telescope mirrors was a strictly European art. The Mount Wilson mirror was cast at the St. Govain works in France and then shipped to America for grinding and polishing.

Coating With Aluminum

Most reflecting mirrors are silvered, but it is planned to coat the new disk with aluminum, which has a higher reflecting power than silver. It has the added advantage of reflecting ultra-violet rays as well. Satisfactory results with aluminum on glass have only been developed within the last six months by Dr. J. Strong at the California Institute.

Most important is the final cleaning of the already ground and polished surface. But what is clean enough for silvering is far too dirty for aluminating. Electronic bombardment will be the cleaning method used blasting off the most minute contaminating particles with electrons and protons. The process of aluminating itself is highly intricate. It can't be done with a paint brush nor by electrolysis. The aluminum is melted on a tungsten wire of appropriate size and shape, in the form of a helix. The whole apparatus, mirror and tungsten wire, is inclosed in a gigantic vacuum chamber. When the tungsten is heated the aluminum evaporates and is deposited evenly on the cooler surface of the near-by mirror.

Dr. Strong has coated a number of mirrors for the Mount Wilson Observatory and also the 36-inch reflector for the Lick Observatory.

The astronomers assert that with the new telescope they could predict the weather on Mars, perhaps solve the problems of those fabulous Martian canals, and if there's a skyscraper on the moon, regardless of its disguise it can't remain hidden.

The significance of the mammoth casting—the largest piece of glass ever made—was evident from Dr. Adams's remarks to the press while the fiery mass was being ladled from the tank furnace to the specially built mold.

"With our present equipment, we have discovered 10,000,000 'island universes.' With the higher powered instrument, if the universes exist in the same density in the vast expanse of space not yet explored, we should find 270,000,000 'island universes.'"

Key to Monster Telescope

Here are some remarkable specifications of the Corning telescope:

Diameter of mirror, 201 inches.

Doubles in one stroke the diameter of present world's largest mirror.

Increases visibility 640,000 times power of the human eye, yet does not magnify.

Upper surface, which is concave, "collects" light rays from stars up to 1,300,000,000 light years away, and light rays now beyond vision focused to a point where they can be seen or photographed.

Location of telescope not decided, but some California mountain top.

Cost of whole telescope (estimated), $12,000,000.

Thickness of mirror, 24.83 inches.

Thickness of solid portion finished, five inches.

Thickness of waffle-ironlike ribs (for strength and stability), 16 inches at center, 19.83 inches at rim, 3.5 inches at bottom, 16 inches from bottom 4.5 inches.

Diameter of hole in center, 40 inches.

Weight of finished mirror, 18 tons.

Photographs stars with 10 times previous speed.

Will pierce space to 30 times the distance now possible.

Will shed new light on "curvature of space" theory.

Will reveal an estimated 2,000,000,000,000 more stars.

Will perhaps locate the "edge" of universe beyond which there are no stars.

Building Plans Told At Clark University

WORCESTER, Mass., March 26 (AP)—A $2,000,000 building program for Clark University which will transform the campus of the institution into one of the beauty spots of New England has been announced by Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president.

Architects' plans for inclosing the campus in a quadrangle of modern university buildings have been approved by the trustees and arrangements to start the work are going forward as rapidly as possible, Dr. Atwood said. First construction work will include a gymnasium, auditorium and power plant. An extension will be added to the library.

The quadrangle has been designed after Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The center of the campus will be surrounded by buildings and divided into two courts by a line of buildings in the center.

Noted Educators Get University Of California Degrees

BERKELEY, Calif., March 26 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, received an honorary doctor of laws degree of the University of California from Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the latter institution, here March 23.

The same degree was conferred upon Prof. Edmund Taylor Whittaker, mathematician and astronomer at the University of Edinburgh, and upon Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, former dean of the Yale Graduate School.

Dr. Angell declared the American university should prepare for the possible extension of government influence into the realm of higher education.

While not anticipating any immediate and material influence with institutions of higher learning by outside agencies, Dr. Angell urged that dangers be recognized and opposed. He spoke at charter day exercises of the University of California.

Nichols, Once Reporter, Visits Newspaper Men

Memories took Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor of Boston, back to his old haunts today. Remembering the days when he "covered" the State House for the Boston Post, "Mal" strode into the press room at the State Capitol to chat with his old cronies, the reporters.

With a black derby settled on the back of his head, the former Mayor recalled the page one stories he used to squeeze from the numerous hearings, and talked of old reporters now gone to other journalistic fields. And after swapping a few yarns with the State House gang he left with a "those were the days" sigh.

Old Churches to Merge

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—The Plymouth Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn's oldest Congregational churches, were united March 23 by the votes of their congregations. The combined organization will be the Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims.

Birds of 261 Species Visit Massachusetts In Numbers in 1933

Foreigners invaded Massachusetts during 1933 in large numbers—aliens against whom no deportation proceedings will be brought should they return this spring.

For they were birds . . . thousands of them . . . at least 261 different species.

According to the annual report of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, 43 persons submitted check-lists of birds seen within the borders of the Commonwealth. Mr. Ludlow Griscom, research curator of zoölogy at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, advised that he saw 261, and perhaps three others. His year's list for the country, however, was 342 species, seen in Florida, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia and Massachusetts.

Prof. S. A. Eliot Jr., of Northampton, wrote that he saw 258 different kinds, or as he puts it "252 species, 5 additional sub-species, and a hybrid, Kumlien's gull."

Even 12-year-old Jay Madiera, of Northampton checked 211 species of feathered creatures, though he received some coaching from Professor Eliot.

Central Insurance Pool Takes Over Dorchester Coöp

The real worth of the recently established Coöperative Central Bank Insurance Fund to insure coöperative bank deposits, came to the fore today when the Shawmut Coöperative Bank of Dorchester was taken over by the fund.

Despite a shortage discovered in the account of Miss Edith Jameson, assistant treasurer, which will exceed $50,000, depositors are assured of 100 cents on the dollar as a result of the fund. The Shawmut institution is the first to come under the fund established recently through a coöperative bank law. The fund is made up by pooling the resources of all the banks and provides for payments in full to shareholders in any institution in difficulty.

Under the law, the state bank commissioner, Mr. Arthur Guy, is directed to report to the central fund managers any institution in financial difficulty. The central insurance fund then operates the bank until the difficulty is cleared. In event the problem cannot be solved, liquidation proceedings are started.

The Shawmut Bank condition was reported by Mr. Guy to the central fund officials following his inquiry made in connection with Miss Jameson's shortage. The bank and Miss Jameson are bonded to a total of $47,000. Court proceedings are now pending against Miss Jameson.

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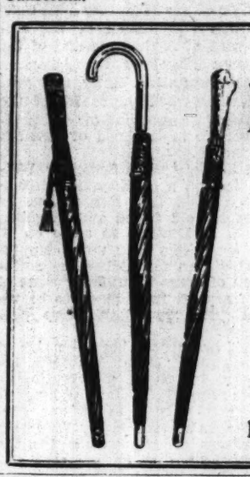

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Frock Salon, Second Floor

CHARMING TWO-PIECE in the new "Tebtex" fabric. The frock has the sunbathing back with panelled skirt. The small coatee has a wide epaulette shoulder and long sleeves. In shades of Ivory/Blue, Ivory/Red, Blue, Duck Egg and Green. Hips: 40, 42 and 44 ins. PRICE 84/-
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FASHIONABLE SHORTS, for Sports and Tennis wear in heavy quality washing silk. The garment is all in one with double breasted front, and fastening on left side. The pleats give a skirt effect. In Ivory only. Lengths: 35, 36, 37 ins. Hips: 40, 42, 44 ins. PRICE 30/-
TENNIS FROCK in a new Washable "Textex" Fabric. Ideal for summer, seaside or cruising wear. Uncrushable and easily packed. The colours, being washable and fadeless, will stand the strongest air and sunshine. Shades of Ivory, Blue, Pink, Green and Duck Egg. Hips 40, 42 and 44 ins. PRICE 63/-
TENNIS FROCK in the new "Burmesh" Washing Fabric. Small, flat, round collar with short raglan sleeve. The skirt is pleated. In shades of Duck Egg, Pink, Green, Gold and Ivory. Hips: 40, 42 and 44 ins. PRICE 49/6
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Better Educated Police Personnel Is Recommended

More Urgent Than Unification, Prof. Warner of Harvard Says

By all means coördinate and centralize police authority in the State, says Prof. Sam Bass Warner, Harvard law school criminologist. But, he adds, do not expect to accomplish much permanent good until more attention is paid to police personnel.

Professor Warner perhaps violates a professional tradition in translating theories into terms of human experience. He thinks, however, that the solution of the crime problem will ultimately be found in the grasp of the rookey patrolman, rather than in the make-up of a public safety commission or a plan for covering country roads by police cruising cars.

He does not belittle Gov. Joseph B. Ely's unification plan. In fact he was among the first to support it. He believes it is necessary and that it points the way to needed remedies for present difficulties. H only insists that progress after final application of this program, should it be approved, would depend on the choice, not only of its leaders, but of all law enforcement officers.

With educated and highly trained patrolmen, from whose ranks the higher officers are eventually drawn, Professor Warner points out, such mechanical problems as those which now make it necessary to force cooperation between various local units would work themselves out satisfactorily by natural means. Educated policemen, he says, would see the need for coöperation more quickly. They would work out and act upon coördination plans without legislative coercion.

But more than universal application of civil service rules is necessary to assure the highest degree of ability and intelligence, he holds. This civil service system fails to raise the mental standards of the police, he charges. In one large city of Massachusetts, he says, a majority of the patrolmen have gone no further than the lower grades of grammar school.

Police officers should at least be graduates of high school, he insists, and for certain types of work they should hold college degrees.

Also to assure the selection of the best men for the areas in which they are needed, Professor Warner holds, local political boundaries would have to be disregarded. This, of course, involves a problem wider in scope and more difficult of solution—that of political unification of all metropolitan areas—and is perhaps outside the province of practical accomplishment at present.

With or without a unification plan, Professor Warner would have worked out a system of entrance requirements to apply to all police departments in the State and would widen the field from which these applicants could be drawn.

He would not only require education as a prerequisite to police service but would continue this education on through the actual service.

Perfect the machine as far as is possible, Professor Warner advises. But don't leave its operation to poorly prepared or trained policemen.

Motion Pictures

Let's Play Paper Dolls

The screen plays at the two Keith theaters this week are of about equal value, with perhaps "This Man Is Mine" at the RKO Keith a little in the lead because of the presence of Miss Irene Dunn. She asserts the prerogative of holding her screen husband against the applied technique of Miss Constance Cummings as one of those idle young women who are never content unless they are luring some man from his fireside. Miss Kay Johnson supplies caustic comment in her own free style. It all begins quite seriously and ends rather farcically. Mr. Ralph Bellamy is the husband. Mr. John Cromwell directs this little Idyl of Suburbia.

At the Keith-Boston, Miss Fay Wray wears an abstracted expression and Mr. Nils Asther a series of resplendent uniforms, in "Madame Spy." It is one of those Austro-German-Russian mélanges, with notes and messages passing in the most telltale manner.

Both pictures are a good deal like playing paper dolls. You cut out figures from the fashion sheets and paste what you think is the prettiest head on them, set them up on the seat of a dining room chair and say, "Let's have something exciting happen." M. L.

Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its seventy-first concert in the gallery of the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. The program included Prokofieff's Overture on Yiddish Themes, for clarinet, string quartet and piano; Debussy's Violin Sonata; Arthur Bliss's Clarinet Quintet, and Sir Edward Elgar's Piano Quintet. The artists were Mr. Edwin Biltcliffe, pianist, and these members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra: Messrs. Elcus and Lauga, violins; Lefranc, viola; A. Zighera, cello, and Polatschek, clarinet. An audience of good size applauded cordially.

Bliss's Clarinet Quintet was played for the first time in Boston. It is an interesting work. In it the composer has put aside the rather erratic experiments of his earlier years, and depends upon musical means. His melodic material is original and pliant, and is used for the weaving of an intricate polyphonic score which contains both intellectual and emotional values throughout. The tonal variety of the clarinet is employed to advantage, and without extravagance, and the voices are nicely blended.

Prokofieff's Overture, with its racial atmosphere, was a pleasant curtain-raiser. Elgar's Quintet was performed, presumably, in memoriam. His memory would have been more honored by another selection.

L. A. S.

Jewish Choral Concert

Last night, in Jordan Hall, the Boston Jewish Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Jewish Choral Society, and the Hadassah Choral Group joined forces under the baton of Mr. Solomon Braslavsky in a program of formidable length. Its pièce de résistance was Saint-Saëns's neglected Biblical cantata "Le Déluge," which appears to have been unheard here since the Handel and Hadyn Society sang it in 1880. The soloists participating last night were Miss Clara Kwartin-Friedman, soprano, Miss Alice Reese, alto, Mr. Mitchell S. Selib, tenor, and Mr. Theo S. Carreiro, bass.

"Le Déluge" is a narrative distributed among the four solo voices and the chorus, with a continuous orchestral accompaniment which paints the scene and adds its own narration, in orchestral terms, of the Biblical story. The work might well have been described as an orchestral and choral symphonic poem in three movements.

The composer is a little out of his depth in the purely psychological matter of Part I; but the opportunities for concrete pictorialism offered by the second and third parts find him in his element. The work deserved revival. It was admirably sung by both chorus and soloists, but the orchestra was frequently in difficulties.

H. Gradener's Variations for Organ and Orchestra were a competent if anachronistic essay in the style of Bach. Mr. John F. Hartwell acquitted himself well in the exacting solo part. Mr. Braslavsky's own "Symphonic Prelude" proved a mélange of romantic clichés, orchestrally overdressed. The same composer's "Psalm 137, for tenor solo, chorus, orchestra, and organ," has been heard before. Relatively homogeneous in style, it is not unimpressive in a Hebreo-Handelian manner.

A large audience applauded appreciatively the efforts of all concerned.

S. S.

Lillian Roppolo

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Miss Lillian Roppolo, soprano, offered a program comprised chiefly of operatic arias florid in construction, such as "Una Voce Poco Fa" by Rossini, an excerpt from "The Magic Flute" by Mozart and one from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," together with The Bell Song from "Lakmé" by Delibes. Miss Roppolo was assisted by Mr. Alvaro Lepri, violinist, and Mr. Alfredo Fondacaro, pianist, who acted as accompanist for singer and violinist.

Miss Roppolo has a flexible, high voice, with some bell-like qualities which are pleasing, but a tendency to force the tone results in a strident quality which does not fall so pleasantly upon the ear. Possibly a more careful inventory of methods in breath control would be of value to the singer, who at present does not offer much by way of variety, either in song or interpretation. She was warmly applauded by a small audience.

Mr. Lepri is obviously in the formative period and therefore not to be judged by professional standards. His tone is for the most part warm, but the intonation is not secure, nor is his sense of rhythm especially well developed. He also has considerable to learn in stage deportment.

G. M. S.

Snubs' Appreciation to Ding

Carmack—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

J. N. Darling

'Ding' Slows Up Cartooning For Wild-Life's New Deal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—For years Mr. J. N. Darling, known the country over as "Ding," has interspersed with the political jabs from his talented pen cartoons startlingly depicting the need of restoring to the birds and animals their native background of woods and streams.

While he was building up a nation-wide reputation, the conservationist in "Ding" has never been dulled by his laurels as an artist. Since childhood he has been fervently interested in getting a "new deal" for migratory birds and other forms of wild life whose homes have been taken from them by the advance of civilization.

Now the conservationist side of "Ding's" nature has triumphed. He has consented to subordinate his cartooning to the important job of Chief of the Biological Survey, in which he succeeds Mr. Paul G. Redington.

Born close to the banks of Lake Michigan, where he saw the birds in the spring and fall flying between Canada and the South, "Ding" early became their sympathizer. Through years of newspaper work and cartooning on the Sioux City Tribune, Sioux City Journal, Des Moines Register, the New York Globe and the New York Tribune, he has never forgotten the feathered and furred folk.

Other Work

Out in Iowa, where he still makes his home, "Ding" was a member of the Iowa Planning Commission which laid out a 25-year conservation plan for the State. He is a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission of the Department of Agriculture and of the Advisory Board of the American Game Association. Early this year he was awarded the medal of the Outdoor Life magazine for outstanding service in the field of wild life restoration.

In January when Secretary Wallace formed a President's Committee on Wild Life Restoration, he asked his old friend and neighbor, Mr. J. N. Darling, to serve on it. The committee drew up a comprehensive plan for aiding the restoration of game by utilizing some of the marginal farm lands to be retired from unprofitable crop production.

This has always been the side of conservation "Ding" has been interested in. Game conservationists of his school hold that the hunter's gun gets only 3 to 10 per cent of the migratory birds. Predatory influences are responsible for the disappearance of 80 per cent and only about 10 per cent are allowed to go over as breeding stock for the next generation.

It is the large damage that predatory influences do that "Ding" has been fighting. He has depicted picnickers burning up the woods with their smoldering campfires, factories drying up streams, erosion carrying away the soil and vegetation.

He's a Republican

"Who's Who" lists "Ding" as a Republican. Since 1917 his cartoons have appeared in a leading Republican newspaper. But his chief, Mr. Wallace, was also once listed as a Republican. Both knew their work and both got the jobs.

In his new position directing the plan he and Mr. Thomas H. Beck of Collier's and Prof. Aldo Leopold of the University of Wisconsin laid before President Roosevelt at his request, "Ding" will be an important contact man with the Canadian and Mexican Governments. A treaty with Canada regulating migratory birds is already in effect and negotiations have recently been begun between the United States and Mexico for a similar treaty.

Conservationists here heartily applaud the appointment of "Ding." "No appointment," said one of them, "could please so many people." Another declared that "Ding's" integrity and ability are sure signs that "wild life will be given an honest break." If and when he finds time between his duties, "Ding" will continue to draw cartoons.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA — Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-338m.

LONG BEACH — Daily except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperation with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-217m.

Nevada

RENO—Every Friday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

PORTLAND—First Sunday, first and second Thursdays of each month, 2:30-2:45 and 9:45-10:00 p. m., respectively, KEX, 1180kc-254m; third, fourth and fifth Tuesdays of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-221m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK — Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., 1ZB, 1430kc-207m.

Efficiency First, Economy Second, Mansfield Insists

Boston Mayor Asks Heads of Departments to Do Weeding Out

Mayor Mansfield of Boston is refuting with definite action all charges that he will "steamroller" municipal morale and efficiency to gain his economy goal.

Last week the City Hall reverberated with reports of wholesale discharges in the City Hospital and the Public Welfare Department. Newspaper men dashed to the Mayor's office for confirmation.

As a result Mayor Mansfield revealed his policy. In the economy moves, department heads are delegated to select the unnecessary and non-working employees for discharge. The Mayor feels that department heads, knowing their employees, are more competent than he is to weed out the non-workers.

When informed that nearly all discharged workers were low-salaried employees, however, the Mayor went to work in his quiet way. Shortly the discharged workers were told to return to their jobs. As the Mayor has repeatedly pointed out no conscienticus, deserving employee will be fired. In nearly all his conferences, however, he warns that holders of workless positions will be weeded out.

But the Mayor's major action of the week was to refuse to follow advice of a survey board to discharge 20 public health nurses at the City Hospital. On Saturday the board recommended the discharges, in the interest of economy, although declaring the present staff is inadequate to meet the demands of an 800,000 population.

The estimated saving would have been $20,925, but the Mayor refused to jeopardize efficiency for dollars, saying, "There is enough money provided for by the budget to obviate the necessity of discharging any of the nursing staff."

The Mayor also refused to shift dairy inspectors from the city to the state, unless pending state legislation "intending to make self-sustaining dairy inspection" is passed.

Mayor Mansfield has not yet made known his decision on other recommendations of the survey board. They include: Abolition of six of the seven deputy health commissioner posts, reorganization of the department into six divisions, each headed by a director; establishment of an unpaid health council, and retention of one deputy health commissioner to take charge of health units.

In the meantime, Mayor Mansfield is traveling his economy road, surmounting all political obstacles.

Theaters

"Rip Van Winkle"

Since Mrs. Major's plays are produced primarily for children, we have asked Apple-Faced Anne, age 12, who has followed them from their inception, to contribute her impressions:—

"On Saturday morning, March 24, 1934, Clare Tree Major presented a dramatization of Washington Irving's story, 'Rip Van Winkle.' On the whole the first act was very good although there was too much dancing. There were several people in the first act who deserved special praise and they are: first of all Eugenia Rawls who played the part of Gretchen and got real fealing into it, second Dorothy Slaytor who played the part of Hilda Van Winkle and got into such a rage at her husband that it really scared me. And third Wendell Whitten who played Rip Van Winkle. In the second act he did very well, at first carrying and then drinking the keg of liquor. The last act was also very good although I don't think that the Indian dance was necessery. In the whole play I think that the person who did the best was Johanna's husband who put such feelling into his part that he stood out above all others."

Perhaps the dances were objected to because they stopped the action (a child thinks of the story first). The dance can be very pleasingly incorporated into children's plays. Lone Bear, who did the Indian dance in the last act, is of Indian ancestry.

M. L.

Salaries Raised in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Fulton County Commission, in Georgia, has ordered salary raises for approximately 75 employees, restoring the salaries of deputy sheriffs and certain clerks to $150 a month. This means an increased expenditure of about $15,000 a year to the county, it was stated.

Midas-Dream of Vermont Town Gone—Vermont Grit Remains

Dismantling of $1,000,000 Factory by Clevelanders Leaves Only Little Cone Shop Whirring—Citizens Start Anew Along More Modest Path

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Vt., March 26—The swollen waters of the Connecticut River now thunder by this town, between two great phalanxes of hills, and nothing stills their sound.

No longer do the clatter and roar of whirling shafts and planing machines leap up to meet the spring floods. No longer do strident factory whistles pierce the air, more shrill than the bird in the reawakening mountains.

This town sometime ago bartered its laboriously and self-erected machine industry to alien powers and lost, and that is why the river sounds so loud this spring.

Through 28 years of struggle Windsor built up a coöperative machine industry, which in 1916 paid 300 per cent in dividends. Yet a still brighter but ill-omened vision beckoned the townspeople. A large machine shop in Cleveland was willing to buy out the local men.

What vistas opened up for this diminutive town that had just been distinguished by a Chautauqua tent raised on its square. The Cleveland Company would help build roads, sidewalks, homes. It would help support new schools, armories, hotels. A Midas come to town, a never-failing fountain of plenty to bedizen this Green Mountain village with everlasting prosperity.

Thus the advent of the newcomer was heralded and for the first years of its presence it seemed truly to have tilted the cornucopia of plenty into the lap of the town. Cement sidewalks were built, roads were macadamized, a rural extravaganza in the form of an apartment house with 72 large apartments was erected and a vast, modern factory was stretched along the railroad tracks.

End of the Dream

Suddenly the dream ended. Came 1929, business slackened, wheels stopped. The alien company must choose between the town and its dividends. The town lost.

The Cleveland plant which had become an organic part of the social and economic life of Windsor, was taken out, leaving the residue of a maimed, befuddled locality behind. Dismantlement of the $1,000,000 factory began about a year ago.

More than 300 freight cars, two miles in length, over a period of weeks moved heavily toward Cleveland, weighted with machines, and every inert, idle machine left behind workless men. The great apartment house grew empty daily, until not more than a family or two moved about in the empty shell.

Midas had left, taking all his treasures with him, except his dismantled workshops, and these he has just threatened to destroy unless the town reduces the tax burden on them. This spring, after one of the bleakest winters ever experienced by Windsor, the snow melts away and leaves strips of the proudly built cement sidewalks, but the unemployed walk them. Drifts of snow shrink away from the kingdom of emptiness by the railroad tracks. Midas has truly gone, leaving the town to rebuild or to become a luckless candidate for the dole.

It has been variously estimated that at least two-thirds of the families of Windsor are receiving relief in one form or another. A welfare bill of $50,000 a year staggers the few employed citizens.

New Element of Hope

But one element of hope remains. That is the people. The floaters and the camp followers of prosperity are gone, leaving behind the original Vermont stock that built out of the depression of 1888 a gusty machine industry. Wiser, the town may start over. Already the resilience of the New England fiber is asserting itself. Local men are searching for capital and backers so they may rebuild—rebuild on wreckage and experience.

The townspeople have seen that the alien business directors may walk out on them whereas their own kind has done its utmost to see them through. There was one man, Mr. Frank L. Cone, who started his own machine shop, when the outside company came in. Never so lavish in its promises, nor so sizable as the "outsider," the Cone shop has kept alive the industrial beat. A sense of obligation to both the town and its employees has inspired the Cone management to make heroic struggles to maintain a faltering production.

And as Windsor rebuilds, it will heed well the brave little whirring of the machines in the Cone shop and the ruthless silence in the other. And it will rebuild, if the sentiment of certain local leaders prevails, on moderation and the idea of loyalty to the town, a loyalty that will provide a stable, unspectacular basis for well-being.

Whether local men raise their own capital with which to resuscitate the industrial life of Windsor or lease their facilities to outsiders they plan to protect the people from a repetition of such a catastrophe as the present one.

The glittering path of easy wealth is dimmed behind the Green Mountains but left is the hard, firm reality of a courageous people—the raw material of Windsor's recovery.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow or rain in east and central portions Tuesday and beginning late tonight or Tuesday in extreme west portion; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature, followed by snow or rain late tonight or Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly easterly, and overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, with rain Tuesday and over south portion tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow or rain in Middle Atlantic States Monday night and Tuesday, snow in North Atlantic States Tuesday, snow or rain again Friday or Saturday; somewhat warmer Monday afternoon and Tuesday, colder about Wednesday, rising temperatures toward end of week; temperatures will probably continue below normal most of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	44	New Orleans	70	78
Bermuda	66	72	New York	38	48
Chicago	32	36	Norfolk, Va.	40	42
Denver	30	60	Philadelphia	34	46
Helena, Mont.	26	38	St. Louis	38	46
Jacksonville	68	80	St. Paul	24	46
Kansas City	36	50	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	58	66	Washington	36	46
Miami, Fla.	74	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 26.
B—Maximum March 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:19 p. m., Tuesday 8:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:32 p. m.

Mussolini Régime Wins Confidence Vote 10,025,513 Approving, 15,265 Opposing

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 26 — Yesterday's general election or plebiscite—as Fascists prefer to call it—resulted in what is believed to be the greatest victory that any government at any time and in any country has yet obtained.

Official figures published this morning show that of 10,433,536 registered voters 10,041,998 went to the polls and 10,025,513 voted yes, 15,265 voted no and 1,219 were spoiled papers. At the last general election of 1929, the Government secured 8,519,559 favorable and 135,761 hostile votes out of an electorate of 9,673,049.

Definite results in big centers such as Rome, Milan, Turin and Naples are not yet available, but in 11 provinces, including Zara on the Dalmatian coast, not a single adverse vote was cast against the Government, while in many others the number of hostile votes ranged only from one to ten.

Of course it is sufficiently obvious that election results do not represent the true state of affairs in Italy. Even the most rabid Fascists would not seriously maintain that only 15,265 voters have fault to find with the present Italian régime, all others being completely in its favor. If such were the case there would be absolutely no reason to maintain in force all the exceptional measures passed in difficult times to insure the safety of the Fascist régime. Yet an accurate interpretation of yesterday's elections is that the majority of Italians are well satisfied with the present administration and have full confidence in Premier Benito Mussolini.

146 Smiling Citizens

Smiling faces made a sunny court room even more sunny today when Judge Hugh D. McClellan officially accepted and welcomed 146 new citizens of the United States at the regular Monday naturalization session of Federal Court. Several countries were represented and the session might well have been a formal gathering of a miniature League of Nations group. Italy, however, predominated.

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The Home Forum

We Wake Up the Garden

THIS is the season when we turn back its brown winter blanket of oak leaves and wake up the garden at Middlebrook. But before we have turned the blanket half back, before we have begun to make the garden presentable for the summer, it leaps from its bed like Joan Edith and Robin next door, with a silent shout, which is clearly audible to experienced ears, and is soon out of our control altogether. We shall spend most of our time from now until it goes to sleep again in the autumn, trying to catch up with it. So far we have never succeeded.

Once the garden begins to stir, there is no rest or pause for anyone at Middlebrook. Long since, of course, we have extended our plantings far beyond our capacity to cultivate them properly, and we continue to extend them, foot by foot, every year, against all reason and the protest of our friends, so that no new garden guest may lack the hospitality of a bed. Just as we think we have put it in reasonable order in one place, it breaks forth in another. By the time we have forked over the perennial border, the rockery will be full of weeds, and when we have swept them back, with prodigious labors, a new crop will have sprung up somewhere else, clamoring for attention.

At the moment we are tidying the shrubs, smoothing down their rumpled bed, pruning them up, all neat and shapely for the summer; but in the meantime Mrs. Glumby is boasting that she has already planted her sweet peas, while we haven't had time to think of them. As usual, we shall be far behind Mrs. Glumby with our sweet peas, and she will talk about it, with keen satisfaction, the rest of the year.

Mr. Pudbury even has green peas up an inch, while our vegetable garden is still a crusted waste, untilled and barren. Once more we shall suffer the humiliation of receiving from Mrs. Pudbury a basket of their peas while ours are scarcely in bloom. Still, with a sprig of mint thrown in and a little butter, it is a humiliation which we shall bear with fortitude.

* * *

Meanwhile, as the garden stirs and yawns, we fairly rush at the soil with spade and digging fork; and, oh, the look of rich loam when it is first turned over in the spring, the brown, wholesome smell of it—sweeter to us on this side of the hill than the perfume of the most expensive bloom in the florists' shops on the other side—the friendly feel of it in our fingers!

You, living on the other side of the hill, in the wretched ignorance of civilization, may think that digging in the spring is a primitive, unskilled business, a mere matter of turning the soil over with a shovel. Ah, but there is far more to it than that. You must know just when to dig, not too early or too late, not when the soil is sleek and shiny and caked together, nor yet when it is dry and crusted on top. You must dig it at precisely the right moment, when it crumbles as you turn it over, crumbles and falls into rich brown meal. You must turn it over completely, so that the chickweed and groundsel are buried deep, while you extract every last inch of couch grass. You must leave it a little rough on top, so that the late frosts can get in and around it, to work their peculiar magic, which is highly regarded in these parts.

It takes years of experience to become a real Middlebrook digger. But when you have learned how, when you have bent yourself double over the earth all day, how neat and tidy the garden looks, like a well-swept room! How the plants stand out against their smooth, brown bed, as immaculate as the children next door just after their bath! And how good, how well-earned your own bed feels after such a day!

* * *

So we dig, all three of us together. We march across the vast battleground of the garden with unfaltering tread, scattering the weeds before us, Robin, Joan Edith and I. Sometimes Joan Edith scatters some larger underground weed with shouts of satisfaction, and when it turns out to be one of the best delphinium roots, we thrust it in again and march on. A little thing like a delphinium, even the best, must not delay this great spring offensive. Overhead in the oak trees the new robins watch us, cheering us on with their merry chatter, for they know that our digging will turn up many a fat worm for their babies who, as yet, are in the shell.

It is only digging thus into the far and secret places of the garden, into the depths of the great shrubbery, out past the big rocks, that you can really see spring creeping into the garden, and the garden awakening at its touch. Out there, lost in a wilderness of our own planting, we find those first long, red, pungent buds of wild currant; and in this distant country, unknown to those who follow the beaten routes of travel down the main paths, the Japanese plum tree, all gnarled and twisted by our gardener's art into the shape of an umbrella, already bears its first timid pink blooms, half open, for last night's sharp frost has cooled its early enthusiasm, made it pause in mid-bud.

Only venturesome travelers like Robin, Joan Edith and me know that Aunt Charlotte's rhododendron, that patriarchal plant which was moved successively from one relative's garden to another, until it landed up here in its old age, is already in bloom, weeks ahead of its time, as Aunt Charlotte always said it would be.

Hard against the big rocks, where the wind has never been able to find them, the first crocuses have opened their golden cups, and seem to be fairly brimming over now with sunshine. Tonight, when the frost comes again, they will close up and stand there upright, like soldiers at attention, looking very stiff and cold, and huddling close together, but we who have watched them in the day time will know that they are warmed inside by the warmth that a friendly sun has poured into them all afternoon.

* * *

Not far off, Robin finds the year's first bluebell, and comes rushing back with it grasped tightly in his fat little fist, shouting, "Lily! Lily!" But Joan Edith replies, with the crushing superior knowledge of age, that it is nothing of the sort, for she knows that the lilies are only beginning to push their white buds up from the ground, through the tight sheath of their brown-mottled leaves. Joan Edith has always found the first lily, but I judge by her anxiety over the bluebell that she is beginning to fear serious competition this spring.

The job of waking up the rock garden is still more formidable and complicated, for the sleepers there are aristocratic, rather fussy and inclined to snobbishness. You must wake them gently or they will be sure to resent it. You must turn back their blanket of brown leaves, not with rakes, but with ungloved fingers. You must rearrange their beds, not with shovels, but with a tiny fork, or perhaps with that broken can opener which Robin wields so energetically, and sometimes with indifferent results.

Our friend, Norman, the skilled rock gardener, planted all these things for us—sedums, saxifrages, rare campanulas and primulas. He planted them according to a plan, which he made on a huge brown paper, as if he were planning the battle of Waterloo. Each of them, every tiny button of a plant, has a name and a number on the plan, and each had a neat iron label when it was planted. But long ago, Robin, with a fine native sense of democracy, pulled the labels out, so that all the plants are equal now, equal in a great friendly namelessness and confusion, all one happy family.

Norman sometimes comes and looks at them and sighs and unrolls his brown paper to find out what they are. To mix them together in this fashion, he says, is an outrageous indignity to persons of such distinction as his sedums, saxifrages, campanulas and primulas. And he sighs still more deeply when he has to admit that, despite this disrespectful treatment, they have grown here better than in his own garden, where each one has a label, a coat-of-arms, a genealogy and a special diet of gravel, leaf mold and lime.

* * *

Our sedums, saxifrages, campanulas and primulas are still aristocratic compared with the ordinary folk who live down below in the perennial border, still inclined to snobbishness, but compared with Norman's pampered pets, they are rough and hardy democrats. Another spring or two without their labels to remind them of their ancestry, another season of Robin's common can opener, and they should be on speaking terms with the whole garden.

We wake them carefully, on hands and knees, and watch their tiny buds opening from day to day. We tread lightly in the rock garden, and quietly, for just over the edge, in the great inland lake yonder, is another newcomer, who must not be disturbed. Yes, weeks ahead of time, lured by this early sunshine, old Hannibal, the turtle, is sitting on his flat rock, blinking in the sun, his round, black shell all ashine. He must not be disturbed or he will plunge headlong into his lake and sulk there perhaps, for another month.

Hannibal, too, has felt the great awakening, the upward surge of everything about him, the warm wind off the new-plowed meadows down below, the smell of new leaves just out of the earth. It has penetrated even the thick shell of Hannibal now and the garden, while we are still busy rousing it, is fully awake already.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

Homage to a Crowd of Painters

I went again to the Exhibition, day before yesterday, and looked much at both the modern and ancient pictures, as also at the water-colors. I am making some progress as a connoisseur, and have got so far as to be able to distinguish the broader differences of style; as, for examole, between Rubens and Rembrandt. I should hesitate to claim any more for myself, thus far. In fact, however, I do begin to have a liking for good things, and to be sure that they are good. Murillo seems to me about the noblest and purest painter that ever lived, and his "Good Shepherd" the loveliest picture I ever saw. It is a hopeful symptom, moreover, of improving taste that I see more merit in the crowd of painters than I was at first competent to acknowledge. I could see some of their defects from the very first; but that is the very earliest stage of connoisseurship, after a formal and ignorant admiration. Mounting a few steps higher, one sees beauties. But how much study, how many opportunities, are requisite to form and cultivate a taste! The exhibition must be quite thrown away on the mass of spectators.—From "The Heart of Hawthorne's Journals." Edited by NEWTON ARVIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

March Wind in China

Wind Noises

The wind shakes the roots of the streaming willow
Bared to its blasts;
The wind shakes the cane fence around the clay hut
With a rasp of clattering leaves;
The wind shakes the shivering gong
Through a crack in the red temple;
The wind shakes the padded coat of the old man
Bending his way to the tea-shop.

Gobi Dust

Under the soft dust-cloud
Lifted from the Gobi,
The village is like a small animal
Huddled in tawny fur.

Wind Rhythm

The ceaseless wind is like the sea,
Which sinks only to rise again;
The ceaseless wind is like the sun,
Which sleeps only to wake again;
The ceaseless wind is like the spring,
Which goes only to come again.

Wind at Night

Inside the mud hut
The *lao mein* steams in the rice-bowls
And the children chatter
In the warm arms of the lamp.
Outside,
The wind runs through the dark
On a thousand feet,
Crying to come in
With a thousand voices.

Ascent

The wind is a pilgrim
From the south—
Climbing the icy mountain
Of the winter
To shout spring from its summit.

MARGARET MACPRANG MACKAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Dr. Jan Lauschmann, Brno, Czechoslovakia

Cactus on My Window-Sill

IT TAKES a particular type of person to care for a cactus since, as some one has written, "None of the many species possess any claims to gracefulness of habit or elegance of foliage."

Possibly the strange, fantastic form, the spiny clothing, the singular manner of growth, make a special appeal, and a certain beauty is discovered in these very characters once the eye has been sufficiently educated to appreciate them. Possibly, too, there is a fascination in trying to coax from its curious, hidden chamber a flower which in brilliancy of color and form is said to be unsurpassed by any other. Some plants produce flowers equal in size to the bloom of the "Queen of Water Lilies;" some expand their great blossoms only at night, as if sensitively guarding their treasures from the inquisitive eyes of day; and some—many in fact—are too shy or too indolent to bloom at all.

It is this latter class that is best known to the amateur cactus grower who, hovering over his "child of the dry, barren plains," jealously watches each flattened joint, moistening the soil with rain water, moving the pot along the window-sill to keep pace with the sun, spraying the dust from the white hairlike bristles and long yellow spines, in the hope that some day it may bear a solitary flower.

The plant that has posed so happily for the photographer is a native of the West Indies, where it grows in such profusion as to be used in many parts for hedges. Here it is seen absorbing the full warmth of a sunny window, and apparently considering whether or no it will put forth one of its lovely yellow flowers in order to grace the tip of its youngest joint. Meanwhile, the tough-skinned, succulent stem forms an interesting pattern against the brilliant light, softened by the contrast of the gay frill of the sheer muslin curtain.

Bible-Reading in the Woods

"I wish I had something to read," said He. "Well, what's the matter with the magazines? promptly replied the Other One."

"I have read them all," He immediately objected.

"Why, I thought you didn't want to read anything. I thought you said this was to be a vacation in the woods, with no reading or thought or anything else," said the Other One.

"Well, of course," said He; "but a fellow has got to have something to read, after all." . . .

"Well, what's the matter with the Bible?" said the Other One.

"Oh," said He, "I don't want anything dull. I don't want to be preached to. I feel in a religious mood, but not in the mood for a sermon."

"Why, man," said the Other One, "the Bible has more *good* reading in it than any book I know of. What will you have—poetry, adventure, politics, maxims, oratory. For they are all here." And he produced the Bible.

Thus occurred the first Bible reading in the woods. After it was over: "Why, I never knew that was in the Bible," said He. "Let's have some more of that tomorrow."

And on the morrow they did have more of it. By chance one of the guides was near and he sat down and listened. The next day all the guides were there. The day after, the reading was delayed and Indian Charley modestly suggested: "Isn't it about time to have some more of that there Bible?" And more of it they had.

This continued day in and day out through the long but all too brief vacation in the woods—the real woods, the deep woods, the limitless woods—none of your parks with trees in them.

The comments of the guides were serious, keen, full of human interest. It was no trouble for them to understand Isaiah. They had the same spirit that inspired David when he went up against Goliath.—From "The Bible as Good Reading," by ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Purity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CIVILIZATION'S demand for what it terms purity in every branch of modern industry and art, be it expressed in ingredients or materials, through style or form, evinces humanity's inherent aspiration toward progress and achievement. Like every other phase of advancement, this growing desire for ever higher standards of purity may be traced through moral tendencies to its fundamental root in man's spiritual nature.

When Christ Jesus declared the pure in heart to be blessed and worthy to behold God, he pointed to the fact that nearness to the divine is measured by the purity, in both theory and practice, of one's concept of God and man. The master Christian knew God to be Spirit and His creation to be spiritual, without any admixture of material elements. His pure monotheism points to absolute separation between God and mammon, Spirit and matter, Soul and sense, Truth and error, good and evil. Jesus repudiated a plurality of gods, or minds—that motley throng of misconceptions and false trusts which would claim human consciousness as its playground, and use the material senses as its means of expression. The Way-shower acknowledged only one God, one Mind, whom he adored and served unremittingly; and he recommended the same observance to his followers.

Christian Science reiterates in its purity Jesus' theology, and reveals the understandable and usable law of God, the divine Principle of Christian Science. By doing the works commanded by the Master in healing the sick, comforting the sorrowing, and restoring the sinful to lives of integrity and usefulness, it proves the unabated validity of divine law. Its adherents are joyously loyal to this law and earnestly seeking to comply with James' oft-quoted injunction, "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Clearly, the Apostle's definition of pure religion points to that pure affection which patterns the divine and includes such wider charity as perceives and ministers to the need of those who appear bereft of the understanding of God's fatherhood, and who have not as yet reached a comprehension of man's indissoluble unity with God, divine Love.

Under the caption, "Purity the path to perfection," Mary Baker Eddy writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 337), "In proportion to his purity is man perfect; and perfection is the order of celestial being which demonstrates Life in Christ, Life's spiritual ideal." To desire purification, then, is to aspire to perfection. Successively, both are attainable.

It is not within the province of the physical senses to interpret either purity or perfection in their absolute meaning, that is, as referring to God and His idea, spiritual man. Paul said, "For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him?" Christian Science explains man's real senses to be spiritual, and the material senses to be merely their counterfeits. The practical value of this fact lies in the possibilities it offers for correcting the impressions of these counterfeit senses by applying to their evidence the healing standard of spiritual purity.

Pure Spirit cannot express itself through that which is subject to impurity. God creates only that which is pure and perfect. Whatever does not pass the test of spiritual purity and perfection cannot claim God as its author, nor can anything that God, Spirit, has not created, possess real being. Centuries ago, the wisdom of Job perceived the fallibility of a mortal concept of man when he answered in the negative his own plaintive question, "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean?" God alone is Life and alone imparts life. In "the order of celestial being," the purity and perfection of the creator are reflected by His creation. Nothing impure belongs to the real man any more than accumulated dust on a beautiful vase forms part of the vase. As soon as the encumbering belief is cleared away, the beauty of the real shines forth in all its perfection. Love's pure idea cannot be marred. The Father's love does not withhold precious gifts from the heart that trusts Him with its pure desire. Such desire, devoutly entertained, permeates with its purifying touch the minutiæ of daily life.

That freedom from impure tendencies may be won by holding thought persistently to man's divine heritage of holiness is gratefully acknowledged by a host of students of Christian Science. They have proved for themselves and others that purity is one of man's normal attributes, and therefore progressively demonstrable.

Christ's Christianity restores to human realization the pristine purity of man made in the image and likeness of God. In the radiant light of Truth it is seen that perfection has never been absent from any part of the divine universe, and that God's own children have never ceased to express any one of their immortal attributes. Spurred on by its failure to find satisfaction in material systems, humanity is turning its quickened vision toward the provable perfection of "Life in Christ, Life's spiritual ideal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

ריינקייט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

דער פערלאנג פון דער ציוויליזאציאן, פאר דאם וואס זי באציכנט אלס רוינקייט אין יעדער אפטהיילונג פון מודערנע אינדוסטריע און קונסט, זאל עס ווערן אויסגעדריקט אין עסנווארג אדער אין קליידונג, אין פארמירונג אדער אין דער צוזאמענשטעלונג פון מאטעריאלען, אדער אין די מאטעריעלע, צייגט אן אויף דער אינדיווידועלער פארם, וויאזוי דער מענטש האט אין זיך דעם שטרעבונג צום בעסערן. דער פארלאנג פון דער מענטשהייט צו ווערן ריין איז אן אויסדרוק פון דעם אינסטינקט פון דער נאטור, וואס שטרעבט צו פארבעסערונג אין יעדן שטאפל פון לעבן. אבער דער פארלאנג פאר רוינקייט איז אויך אן אויסדרוק פון דער הויכערער נאטור פון דעם מענטש, וואס שטרעבט צו דער הויכסטער פארם פון לעבן, וואס איז גאט. דער פארלאנג פאר רוינקייט איז אויך אן אויסדרוק פון דעם אינסטינקט, וואס שטרעבט צו דער פולקאמענהייט פון גאט, וואס איז דער אויסדרוק פון דעם פולקאמענעם לעבן.

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Mezzotints

(Cinquain)

Drawn wings
Skim gray water
And wake dim pewter disks
That spin and glow with opal swirl
Of light.

MARJORIE F. HOLT.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Profit-Taking Is Induced By Higher Prices

After Early Spurt Led by Motors Stocks Start Downward Again

By Forrest Price

What are they going to do next? That is what stock market traders and investors are asking now.

They want to know how pending legislative and industrial problems will affect stock prices. With the automobile strike threat disposed of satisfactorily the market this morning opened strong and active. The motors led the way to higher prices.

Then there was the usual profit-taking. Advances were halved during the forenoon. And the market became quiet. Later there was a renewal of selling.

It was a rather broad market, but a hesitating one. There was some uneasiness over the railroad labor situation and pending steel problems. Also, the new Securities Act and the stock exchange regulatory bill came up for further attention on part of the trading public.

Total sales were about 1,200,000 shares.

Comparatively small dealings in bonds were at slightly higher prices. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s advanced more than a point. National Dairy 5½s, Chile Copper 5s and Goodyear 5s had good gains. Postal Telegraph 5s advanced more than a point. German and French issues of the foreign division were heavy.

Among the commodities wheat prices were lower despite the settlement of the automobile strike. Cotton was lower and rubber and silver were firm.

It is not surprising that with the settlement of the automobile labor dispute and the improvement that is taking place in practically all lines of industry a rather cheerful tone pervades the financial and commodities markets.

One of the most encouraging features of the present situation is the renewed and heavy buying by the railroads of practically everything that goes to make a going railroad company—steel rails, equipment, accessories and supplies of every sort, the purchasing of which has been delayed until there is dire need of all these things. And now with increased railroad earnings the roads are able to award contracts. It means big business for the steel companies and allied industries.

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Declaration of an armistice in the automobile labor controversy gave most financial markets a cheerful tone today, but enthusiasm generally was notably restrained.

After a 15-minute buying rush in the first hour, which put the stock ticker tape a bit in arrears, nimble profit-takers proceeded to cash in, and inaugural gains of 1 to 2 or more points were soon cut in two.

The activity dwindled rapidly on the moderate declines, however, and leading issues did not seem to be in any great supply.

Motor shares, of course, were the most active with Chrysler, General Motors, Nash, Hudson and Auburn getting up fractionally to around a point each. Others, up as much, included Goodyear, International Harvester, United States Steel, American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, United Aircraft, American Can, Case, Johns-Manville, Schenley, American Commercial Alcohol, New York Central and Santa Fe. Homestake Mines jumped 20 points on one sale and the other metals were firm. The utilities were narrow.

Chain Stores Drop

Some of the low-priced chain store stocks were turned over in relatively large volume at losses of 6 and 7 points in the preferred issues of McLellan and McCrory. Common shares of these stores, both in receivership, were down about a point.

Financial observers were not too concerned over the seeming inability of the railway managements and union officials to reach a compromise on the wage argument. It was felt in most quarters that administrative forces probably would also be successful here in averting any serious trouble.

Bonds Moderately Higher

Most changes in bond prices were upward during the early trading today, but dealings continued light. Responding to moderate gains in stocks, many of the secondary issues improved from minor fractions to around a point.

Low-priced rails had better support, particularly the loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Milwaukee, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway and Pennsylvania, which improved substantial fractions.

The foreign department was featured by another slump in German issues on continued anxiety as to the attitude of the Reich on the external debt situation. German 7s dropped 3 and the 5½s 2 points on a heavy turnover. Other German issues followed a like trend. French loans eased fractionally, and other groups moved within narrow swings.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.87⅞	.87⅞	.86⅝	.86¾	—.01
July	.88	.88	.86½	.86½	—.01¼
September	.88¾	.89	.87½	.87⅝	—.01
Corn					
May	.50⅞	.50⅝	.50⅛	.50⅜	— ⅛
July	.52¾	.52⅞	.52⅛	.52¼	— ⅛
September	.54⅝	.54⅝	.54	.54½	— ⅜
Oats					
May	.33⅞	.33⅞	.33⅜	.33½	— ⅛
July	.34⅝	.34⅝	.34½	.34½	— ⅛
September	.34⅜	.34½	.34	.34½	— ⅜
Winnipeg Wheat					
May			High	Low	Last
July			.68¼	.67⅞	.67⅞
			.69½	.69⅛	.69¼

Clearing House Statement

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $698,843,800 (unchanged), total net demand deposits (average) $13,615,000 (increase), time deposits (average) $10,133,000 (increase), clearings week ending today $3,-244,008,520, clearings week ending March 18 $3,736,614,764.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.26	Last Mar.24
10⅝	8⅞	.70	Abraham & S pf	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	400	10½	9¼	9⅝	9¾
2¾	1⅝	.10	Adams Millis	1900	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
9¾	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	8	8	8	8
106¼	94½	3	Air Reduction	400	96	95	95	94½
23½	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9700	21¼	20⅜	20¾	20½
5¼	3¾	..	Alleghany Corp	1000	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅛
14⅝	8½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	10	9¾	10	9⅝
12½	5¼	..	Allegheny pf xw	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13½	8⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	8½	8½	8½	
160¾	144	.6	Allied Chem	400	150½	150	150¼	
33⅝	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	700	19½	19½	19½	18⅝
20½	13¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16	16	16	
50⅝	41½	.2	Amerada	400	49½	49¼	49½	49¼
33	14½	..	Am Bank Note	700	19	18½	18½	18¼
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1000	11¾	11¼	11½	10⅝
64	48¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	170	61	60¼	61	
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	1400	33¼	32	33	
107⅜	94½	4	Am Can	1400	100	99	99	99
142	136½	7	Am Car & Fdry	100	140¾	140¾	140¾	
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry pf	400	29¾	28¾	28¾	26¾
12¼	6½	..	Am Chain	100	9¼	9¼	9½	
58	48¼	3	Am Chicle	200	53	53	53	
62½	47¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	49½	49¼	49½	48¼
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13⅜	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	3900	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	31½	30	31	..
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	18	17¾	17¾	..
27⅜	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	13	13	13	..
22⅝	9¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	19½	19½	19½	..
42½	30½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
10	6½	..	Am Ice	500	9¾	9	9¼	8⅞
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	700	45½	45	45	44
11	6½	..	Am International	900	9¾	9	9	8½
38¾	26½	..	Am Locomotive	900	34½	33¾	34½	33¾
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7	7	7	7
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1900	23¼	23¼	23½	23½
91	79½	..	Am Metal 6%	300	87	87	87	
34¾	21	1½	Am News	130	31¾	31¼	31¼	31
12¼	8⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	10100	9¾	9½	9½	9½
29¼	13¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	23½	23½	23½	23¼
26⅛	12½	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	19¾	19¼	19¼	19⅛
17⅜	13¾	..	Am Radiator	1300	15⅛	14⅝	15	14⅝
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	13700	25⅛	23¾	25⅛	24
7⅜	3¾	..	Am Seating	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
2⅝	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
81½	40½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	18100	43¾	43	43	43
114	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	111	111	111	110¾
84½	71¾	..	Am Sm&R 6%	100	80	80	80	
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	21½	20¾	20¾	21
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	10	70	70	70	70
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	40½	40½	40½	
61	48	3	Am Sugar Ref	200	51¾	51¼	51¼	51
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel Tel	1400	120½	119½	119¾	119¾
13	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	10	10	10	10
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	9700	21¾	21	21½	21¼
17½	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	600	14¾	14	14¾	14¼
83¾	61½	1½g	Am Woolen pf	400	74	73	74	
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	12	12	12	
17⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	9000	15½	14½	14½	14¾
12	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20¾	20½	20½	
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	900	30¾	30¾	30¾	
88	76½	7	Armour Del pf	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	87½
6¾	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	1600	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
3¾	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	700	3	2¾	3	3
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3700	61½	60	60	60⅞
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	300	8¾	7¾	7¾	8⅝
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2	2	2	
18¼	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	16	15¾	15¾	15½
72¾	54	..	Atl Coast Line	200	67	66½	66½	65¾
85½	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	300	80¼	80	80	80¼
54½	39	..	Atl Coast Line pf	200	47	46¾	46¾	46¾
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	7100	30½	30¼	30¼	30
85½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	100	51½	51¼	51½	50
57⅜	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	4700	55¾	53½	53½	53¾
16¾	7	..	Austin Nichols	600	14	13¾	13¾	14½
10¾	5¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	8¾	8	8	8¼
			—B—					
16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	2900	14¼	13½	13⅝	13⅞
55	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	52	51¾	52	50½
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4700	30¾	29½	29½	29¼
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	33½	31⅞	31⅞	31
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Arcos	100	42¾	42¼	43¼	43⅛
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	
36	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	30	34	34	34	
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
82½	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	83½	83½	83½	
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	7900	13½	13	13	13½
18	12¼	1½	Ben Ind L	400	16½	16¾	16¾	16⅞
23⅞	16¼	..	Bendix Aviation	18700	20	19⅝	19⅝	19¼
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	33	33	33	33¾
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	12900	43	41¼	41½	41⅝
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	74	73¾	74	73½
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	34½	34¼	34¼	
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	200	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13½
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	100	100	100	
68⅜	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2900	60⅜	59⅞	60	59
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2100	23⅜	22¾	22⅞	23⅛
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	4900	26¾	26	26	26
19½	11	..	Boston & Maine	100	16	16	16	
18⅜	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	6900	16½	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
20¾	12	1	Briggs & Strat	100	19	19	19	
36¼	28½	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	29½	29½	29½	30¼
87	82½	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	86½	86	86½	
10⅞	7	..	Brunswick Balke	700	10	9¾	9¾	10
9¾	6¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	8	7¾	7¾	7
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	11¼	11	11	10⅝
7⅞	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	700	6¼	6	6	6
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	80	30	29½	29½	29
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	800	4¼	4	4¼	4
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	1200	13⅜	12	13	12⅝
6	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	5½	5½	5½	
13½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	460	12	11½	11½	
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	1800	16½	16	16	16¼
3⅞	2¼	½	Bush Terminal	100	3	3	3	
15⅜	5½	..	Bush T Bldg pf cts	30	14	13½	14	
2½	2½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
43⅜	21½	..	Butterick	100	3½	3½	3½	
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	900	27	26¼	26¼	26½
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	400	25½	25	25	24⅞
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1½	1	1	1½
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1900	15¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
6¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	5	5	5	5
20½	24½	1	Canada Dry	500	27	26½	26⅝	26⅞
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	400	17½	16⅝	16⅞	17
33½	28½	2	Cannon Mills	500	33⅞	33½	33½	33⅜
9¾	5¾	..	Capital Admin	100	8	8	8	
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	1000	72½	71¾	71¾	71
32¾	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1500	30⅝	29⅞	30	29⅜
44⅞	33½	..	Celanese Corp	2000	39⅝	38½	38½	39
14½	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	110	13	13	13	
32⅝	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	24½	24½	24½	24¾
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	1400	11¼	11	11	10½
40¼	31½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1800	34⅝	33⅞	34	33½
7½	3½	..	Certain-Teed 6	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	900	41¼	40¾	40¾	40⅝
46⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3600	44¾	44¼	44¼	44⅜
8	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6½	2¾	.h	Chi & Gt West	600	4½	4½	4½	
11⅞	3¼	.h	Chi & Gt W pf	700	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	11¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	4200	13¾	13⅛	12⅞	13
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	24½	24	24	24⅜
8¾	3¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	8¼	8	8	8
6¼	2¼	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
9¾	4⅝	.h	Chi RI&P 7%	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	200	10	10	10	
16⅞	13	..	Chile Copper	20	14	14	14	
60⅝	49½	2	Chrysler	42600	55	53⅞	53⅞	53
24⅝	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	21½	21½	21½	21
79½	67	6½	City Ice & Fdry pf	300	80	79	79½	
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	2500	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
2⅜	⅞	..	City Stores	1000	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
5¾	2¾	..	City Stores A	100	4⅝	4	4	4
5¾	3	..	City Stores A vtc	100	4	4	4	
111¾	95	7	Cluett Peody pf	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	
18⅛	9⅝	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2400	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅜
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	3400	24⅞	24½	24½	24
40⅝	27	..	Colo & Southern	170	34½	33¾	33¾	34
33¾	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	36	36	36	
19¼	11½	.50	Columbia Gas	5200	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
76½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	74	74	74	
28⅛	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	27¾	27⅝	27¾	26¾
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1300	68	68¾	68¾	68½
32	18½	1	Comm Credit	2000	31	30¼	30¼	30
39	33½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	37½	37½	37½	
30	14	2	Comm Cred 1pf	20	100	100	100	
57⅜	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2900	56½	55½	55½	55⅞
106	91	6	Comm I Cr ev pf	100	106	106	106	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	11800	30¼	29¾	29¾	29½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	8500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
44⅞	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	500	39¾	39	39	38
10⅛	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	9¼	9	9¼	
31½	23	1.30	Congoleum-Nairn	1400	28⅝	27½	27¾	27½
5¾	2½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
17½	10¾	..	Consol Film pf	1000	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
47⅞	38¾	3	Consol Gas	3100	40	39¼	39½	39⅜
92¼	82½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89	89	89	89¼
14¼	9¾	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	
10	8⅝	.20b	Consol Oil	4700	12¾	12½	12½	12½
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	3400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
10	6½	..	Container A	200	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
4½	3⅜	..	Container B	5400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
14⅝	7	..	Cont Bak A	200	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞
2¾	⅞	..	Cont Bak B	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
64	48¼	4	Cont Bak pf	200	61½	61½	61½	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	2300	78	77½	77½	76½
11¾	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10	10	10	
34⅞	23¾	1.30	Cont Insurance	800	31¼	31	31	31½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	800	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
20¾	16½	.20b	Cont Oil	6500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
84½	70½	2	Corn Products	2100	77½	76½	76¾	75¼
144½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	10	144½	144½	144½	143½
9⅞	3¾	..	Cot'y	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
35	26	2	Cream of Wheat	1100	32¾	32½	32½	32⅜
15	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	14¼	14	14	14
36½	29	..	Crown Cork & S	300	30½	30	30	30
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	5¼	5¾	5⅝	5¼
69¼	48	..	Crucible Steel	700	31½	30½	30⅞	31
9⅞	3½	..	Crucible Steel pf	1200	59⅞	59½	59⅞	
80¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47	47	47	46½
71	43½	1½g	Curtis Pub pf	200	69	69	69	69½
5¼	3¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	29600	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
11⅞	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	24500	11⅞	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	16½	16½	16½	
			—D—					
34½	28½	..	Deere & Co	3500	30	29	29	29
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	400	64½	62½	62½	63¼
23¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	1700	28¾	27¾	27¾	27⅝
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
49¾	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	100	46	46	46	
28½	24	1	Diamond Match	100	24	24	24	24½
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	200	30¼	29¼	29½	29½
22	21	..	Dome Mines	3800	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	29
23	19	1.30	Dominion Stores	100	20½	20¼	20½	20
28½	14½	..	Douglas A	7800	27⅝	24¼	24¼	24¾
19	8¾	..	Dresser A	400	15½	11	11	10½
11¾	7¾	..	Dresser B	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
103½	90½	3	du Pont de Nem	8600	97¾	95¾	95¾	96¼
130⅝	115	6	du Pont deb	600	120¼	119½	120¼	
			—E—					
12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1900	11	10¼	10½	10½
93¾	78	3	Eastman Kodak	700	85¾	85	85	89
133	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	133½	133½	133½	
22⅜	13½	.30b	Elec Au-Lite	1600	21	20	20	20½
19¼	11½	..	Elec Bond & Sh	4800	21	20	20	20¼
31½	18¾	..	Elec Boat	1600	17	17	17	16⅞
7½	3¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
7½	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
26½	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	16	15½	15½	15½
52	44	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47⅜
62	51¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	57	57	57	
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
23½	11½	..	Engineers P S pf	100	15	15	15	
25¾	14½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	18	18	18	
10⅜	8⅝	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	9¼	9	9	8¾
34⅝	13½	..	Erie RR	2200	21⅝	21¼	21½	21⅝
			—F—					
38½	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	26⅜	25¼	25¼	26
14⅜	7¼	.50	Eureka Vacuum	900	12¼	12	12	11⅞
23¾	9	..	Evans Products	2700	21	20½	20½	20½
9½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	110	9¼	9½	9½	9½
			—F—					
7⅜	4⅛	..	Fairbanks pf	130	7⅜	6¾	7¼	7
18	7	..	Fairbanks pf ct	100	6½	6	6	6
61	30	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	16	16	16	16
1⅜	1	..	Fairbanks M pf	100	80	81	81	81¼
11¼	7¼	..	Fairbanks Co ct	300	1¾	1½	1⅝	
8⅝	2	..	Fed Lt & Trac	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5⅝	2	..	Fed Motor Tr	1900	7	7	7	6⅝
4	1⅜	..	Fed Screw W	400	5½	5	5	5
34½	23¾	1.20	Fed Water Serv	100	26¾	24¾	25¾	
25½	18	.40	Fidelity Phe F In	500	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
81½	71	6	Firestone T& R	1800	22½	21¾	21¾	21¾
61½	54½	2½	Firstn T&R pf A	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½
17⅝	9¾	..	First Nat Stores	900	59¾	58½	58⅝	58½
22	13	..	Follansbee B	600	13¾	13	13	13¼
23⅝	11	.95e	Foster-Wheeler	900	19¾	19¼	19¼	19
17½	12¾	..	Fourth Nat Inv	100	22	22	22	23
17⅜	12¼	..	Foundation	400	13⅜	13½	13½	
80⅜	40½	2	Freeport Texas	900	43½	42⅞	42⅞	43¼
17	9	..	Fuller 2pf	30	14	13½	13½	
			—G—					
4⅜	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	900	4¼	3⅜	3¾	4
11⅛	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	500	10	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	1900	40½	39½	39⅝	39¾
31¾	18½	..	Gen Asphalt	900	18½	17¾	17¾	17¾
14⅜	11	..	Gen Baking	500	12¾	12½	12¾	12
108⅛	100½	8	Gen Baking pf	30	102	102	102	
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	1100	9	8½	8½	9
8¼	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	5	5	5	
38	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	22	22	22	21⅞
23½	18¼	.60	Gen Electric	13300	22¾	21¾	21¾	21½
12⅝	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	400	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
36⅞	32½	1.80	Gen Foods	900	34½	33¾	33¾	33½
14⅜	9¾	..	Gen Gas&El A	900	11¾	11	11¼	11¼
37⅜	32	..	Gen G&E 8% A	10	31½	31½	31½	31½
84½	53⅜	3	Gen Mills	800	58½	56¼	56¼	56
107

Financial: News and Comment

Stable Currency Is Strongly Urged By Money Group

International Committee Wants Return to Gold—London Opinion Mixed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—An urgent appeal to all nations still on the gold standard to maintain their currencies on that basis, and to all other nations to achieve currency stability, was issued by the monetary committee of the International Chamber of Commerce yesterday and promptly indorsed by the council of the chamber now in session in Paris.

The committee's report stresses the need of world-wide currency stability at this time "to take advantage of the present propitious opportunity." It also emphasizes the disastrous effects which it believes would follow if any nation now on the gold standard were to precipitate a new wave of currency instability by abandoning its metallic base.

One American, Mr. Arthur Baldwin, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, is a member of both the monetary committee which drafted the report and the council which indorsed it thereafter. Six nations either on a gold or nominal gold standard are represented on the monetary committee—France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany and Italy. Non-gold nations represented were the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Sweden.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 26—The pronouncement urging stabilization of sterling, the franc, the dollar and other currencies made here today in behalf of the International Chamber of Commerce, representing influential commercial and banking interests in all chief world centers has had a mixed reception.

"Sound money" interests welcome it most cordially as an important move toward the restoration of the gold standard, which most British bankers desire to see effected at the earliest possible moment. On the other hand, there is much criticism from industrialists who hold the time has not yet arrived to attempt to fix exchange in any medium so unstable in commodity value as gold is proving itself to be. The argument is also heard that it would unduly handicap British trade to prolong in any way the relationship at present borne by the British pound on one side and the American dollar and Japanese yen on the other.

The equitable purchasing power relationship for sterling-dollar exchange has been placed so lately as this month by Lloyds Bank, one of Britain's chief five banking institutions, at "a little below" the old parity of $4.86, and other authorities place the equitable ratio still lower.

It is also pointed out that the condition laid down by the British Government for the return to gold—namely that international trade and debt restrictions be so reduced as to afford a guarantee that there be no further breakdown—have not yet been fulfilled.

Financial News, one of London's chief economic daily newspapers, in this connection says today: "We are only entitled to say that the last year has seen a high degree of stability if we rule out United States more or less completely and modify the importance of the effects of dollar depreciation as well."

London Times, another leading authority, on the contrary declares, "No single act of government would contribute more substantially to the restoration of general confidence and the resumption of international trade than a return to the gold standard."

Federal Land Banks To Issue Bonds, Not Cash, for Farm Loans

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, instead of cash, will be used beginning today in the making of farm mortgage loans by the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner.

The corporation, organized to provide for continuance of farm debt refinancing activities initiated last spring by the Farm Credit Administration, may issue up to $2,000,000,000 of its bonds for that purpose.

"The interest and principal payments on these bonds," said W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, "are guaranteed by the United States, and from the standpoint of the holder, they are the equivalent of Government bonds."

He explained the bonds would have back of them the consolidated bonds of the Federal Land Banks exchanged for the corporation's bonds, mortgages accepted by the Land Bank Commissioner, and the corporation's capital. They will bear the same tax exemption as United States Treasury bonds, but, like other securities, will be subject to estate, inheritance and gift taxes.

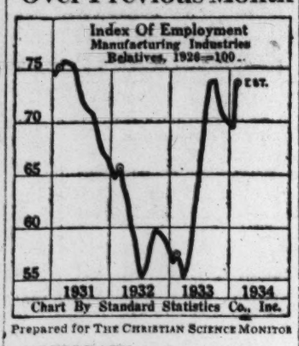
Otis Elevator Company

Preferred Dividend No. 141
Common Dividend No. 105

A quarterly Dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of $.15 per share on the No Par Value Common Capital Stock will be paid April 16th, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 30th, 1934. Checks will be mailed.

C. A. Sanford, Treasurer.

Gain in Employment Over Previous Month



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEBRUARY employment in private industry increased over the preceding month for the first time since last September.

This expansion, however, was sufficient virtually to restore the employment level to the recovery peak.

Even more spectacular was the increase of 12.6 per cent in total pay rolls, bringing aggregate wages in manufacturing industry higher than at any time since September, 1931.

Corporate Earnings Show Material Gain In 1933 Over 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—An analysis just released by the Alexander Hamilton Institute of 217 leading corporations, representing a cross section of industry, reveals that corporate net incomes showed a material gain in 1933 over 1932.

The analysis states that these 217 corporations, representing 27 different lines of industry, reported a total net income of $523,344,000 last year compared with a total income of $150,184,000 in 1932.

"For a large majority of the groups the improvement is positive," the institute says. "Thus the automobile manufacturers, the accessory manufacturers and companies in the building industry, electrical equipment, metal production, office equipment, meat packing, textile and rubber industries reported group profits for 1933 compared with group deficits for the previous year. The corporations tabulated in the chemical, coal, container, food, household supply, retail, shoe, beverage and miscellaneous groups all showed profits for 1932 but these profits were enlarged last year."

While positive results were thus shown by these numerous divisions of industry a negative improvement was registered in other lines, the analysis continues. The past year was a better one than 1932 for the steel companies, the agricultural implement makers, machine manufacturers, railway equipment manufacturers and amusement companies but the improvement was not sufficient to make the year's operations profitable."

Current Business In Middle West Holding Up Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 26—Retailers throughout the Middle West report current business running just a trifle under 1931 and materially better than in 1932 and 1933, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. This gratifying condition is reflected among Chicago wholesalers.

Fears that the threatened automobile strike would injure general commercial activity failed to materialize, the observers add. Practically all of the city's leading department stores and specialty shops announced business holding its steady volume with buying for Easter on a substantial basis.

In the local manufacturing field employment and output continues slightly upward. Heavy buying of cars and rails by railroads is aiding the local steel industry. Electrical manufacturing is also on the upgrade while printing, furniture, leather goods and construction material commitments, although far below normal, have shown certain improvements.

Reports by smaller banks and collection agencies are also optimistic.

In the residential field, the improvement is reflected in heavier and higher-priced rentals, an increase in the number of local telephone subscribers and demands on the gas and electric light companies far ahead of last year.

Railroads and street car companies operating in the metropolitan area are in general carrying a much heavier traffic.

Chase National Bank Resources Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—The statement of the Chase National Bank for March 5 was made public today in response to the call of the Comptroller of the Currency for figures of that date.

Inasmuch as the revision of capitalization authorized by the shareholders on Feb. 27 did not go into effect until March 15, the changes incident thereto are not reflected in the statement for March 5.

Total resources on March 5, as published in the report to the Comptroller of the Currency, amounted to $1,761,056,000, as compared with $1,715,188,000 on Dec. 30, 1933; cash in the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks, $338,366,000 as compared with $304,790,000; investments in United States Government securities $314,304,000 as compared with $207,064,000; securities maturing within two years $99,061,000 as compared with $91,945,000; other bonds and securities, including stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, $137,929,000, as compared with $155,563,000; loans and discounts $738,321,000 as compared with $795,162,000.

Federal Price-Raising Efforts Characterized as 'Disquieting'

Guaranty Trust Co. Says Government May Before Long Be Trying to Hold Price Advances Within Bounds—Huge Credit Expansion Possible

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—"The most disquieting possibility in the outlook for the Government's price-raising efforts is not that they will fail but that they will succeed too well," says the Guaranty Trust Co. in its monthly survey of business and financial conditions, issued today.

"The time may not be far distant when the most serious problem of the Administration will not be to produce an advance in prices but to hold the advance within bounds," The Survey continues.

"Disappointment has been expressed in some quarters that the Government's recovery program has not brought about a greater degree of business revival. Such an attitude should not be taken too hastily. Perhaps too much in the way of immediate results was expected in the beginning by a depression-weary nation, overeager to accept any vague promise of swift recovery. The remarkable improvement that has taken place during the last year is a matter of record. The banking crisis has been surmounted; business activity has increased; prices have risen, and much-needed relief has been given to millions of citizens.

New Deal's Chief Objectives

"Fundamentally, the New Deal is an attempt to reorganize the economic and political system in such a way as to permit the Government to take an active part in bringing about coöperative action among all branches of business activity. It is based on the principle that a proper coördination of economic functions under governmental direction can bring about and maintain equilibrium; in other words, that manmade regulations can and should supplant the operation of natural economic laws in an individualistic system.

"Unfortunately, it is in connection with these relief activities that some of the gravest misgivings arise concerning the future; for the cost of relief is tremendous, and in the present instance it is being met entirely by public borrowing.

"The public debt is already nearly equal to the post-war peak, and the borrowing program contemplated by the Administration has hardly begun. The President estimates that by June 30, 1935, the debt will reach a total of nearly $32,000,000,000. The plan is to stop the borrowing at that point. Even if it does, however, the task of repaying such a sum will be enormous; huge refunding operations will be necessary, and the Government will be continuously dependent on conditions in the money market over a long period.

"Aside from the possibility of financial conditions that will make refunding difficult, there will exist a constant temptation to reduce the burden by the temporarily easy method of cheapening the currency. If this temptation is avoided, the debt will have to be paid by means of taxes that will inevitably place a heavy load on industry.

Advance in Prices

"The outstanding recovery measure of the Administration is the price-raising program. Of the major monetary powers given the President by Congress last spring, two have already been used: dollar devaluation and purchase of government securities by the Federal Reserve banks. Thus far, neither has had any visible effect on the broader aspects of the credit situation.

"The funds placed in the market by the Federal Reserve banks have been used principally to swell the excess reserves of member banks, which now stand at an unprecedented total; but member banks have not made use of the additional funds to increase their loans. Such expansion as has taken place in earning assets has been in holdings of government securities.

"It does not follow, however, that these monetary measures have had no effect on prices in general. That the price level has risen is beyond question, and there is reason to believe that the advance is due largely to the Government's policy.

It is true that the advance has been much smaller, in percentage terms, than the reduction in the gold content of the dollar, and also that it has fallen far short of restoring the 1926 price level, which has often been mentioned as representing the goal of the Government's price-raising measures. But it has been sufficient to alter the price structure materially.

"The security purchases by the Reserve banks and the additions to both real and nominal gold holdings resulting from devaluation have combined to produce a reserve base capable of supporting an enormously expanded superstructure of credit. And the borrowing program of the Federal Government has provided, and will continue to provide, an outlet for surplus funds that may make the creation of such a superstructure a relatively quick development.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The revised stock exchange regulation bill and the Detroit strike threat were the preoccupations of the Street last week. The sharp fluctuations in share prices, with a slight uptrend, reflected vacillation of opinion whether the strike would materialize or not, with the view gradually predominating that the President would find a way to avoid a strike while letting the American Federation of Labor back out gracefully. It was felt that public opinion is swinging against the strike, and would be likely to sympathize with the managements against the federation in a show-down.

Although the publication of the large industrial salaries is against the managements, the Street thinks they have in their favor in the public mind an excellent record on wages and prices, the recent acceptance of the 36-hour average week, the added cost per car which higher wages would bring, and a rather inarticulate feeling on the part of the public that automobiles can best be produced and sold without the interference of labor politicians.

Exchange Bill Protests

The Street is not so pleased about the exchange regulation bill. First inspection of the long-awaited second draft showed that the margin requirements had been pretty substantially reduced, but the joyous voices that were raised were suddenly interrupted by strenuous objections from Mr. Whitney himself and everybody who read the bill carefully that it would make for constricting and tortuous margin requirements whenever the Federal Trade Commission put in its word. It would outlaw floor traders, some specialists, all odd-lot dealers outside of New York, and it would still pester corporate managements with useless bookkeeping regulations, in the opinion of the financial district.

This time brokers are as aggressive in trying to get the bill modified as they were when Tammany tried to load them up with municipal taxes. They are writing form letters and asking customers and friends to send them to their Congressmen, to Senators, and to the White House. A mass meeting of brokerage house employees is to be held at Broad and Wall across from the "little house on the corner" on Tuesday to protest the bill.

Hope of Modification

Speculators who care not who writes the nation's law so long as they are free to bet on the results do not see much immediate hope for modification. The Treasury has acted pretty well satisfied with the bill, and Eugene Black even ventured, while discussing the bill before the Senate committee, the private opinion that margin trading might well be abolished. The official testimony favorable to the bill will work against public sympathy with the brokers and their customers. The only hope of modification lies in one of two possibilities; either that the clamor against the bill by brokers and traders results in outright and early modification, or that the bill is dragged along until the people who think there ought to be a law are worn out following it and forget. These people's memories are much shorter than the Street's.

The Street professes to see in the near future a change in the Administration's recovery policy with stress put on releasing the capital goods industries, rather than helping the consumer goods industries by schemes to raise wages. The higher-wages more-employment idea is thought to be on the skids, since the code authorities at the grand hearing March 5 put a united front against further taxing of their pay rolls to support this theory. The Street is interested because it sees in the idea of releasing the capital goods industries a campaign slogan for releasing constructive adventurers from the worries involved in the Wagner company union bill, the Connery 30-hour bill which the Administration is holding as a club over them, and the stock exchange regulation bill. And speculators believe that if such a policy were adopted, business would pick up much more rapidly.

May Need New Impetus

If, however, some such change of attitude on the part of the Administration and Congress does not appear soon to supply that shock necessary to turn a price trend, it is feared that the stock market will drag lower and alarm business men.

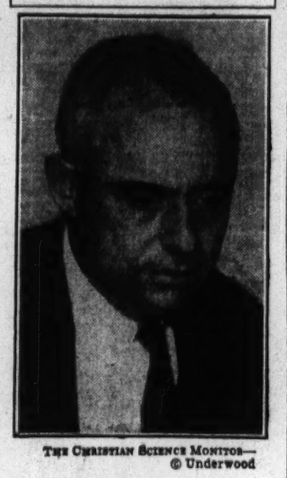
The Street took as bearish the report of the Federal Trade Commission on open price posting and on the use of the base point in the street trade under the NRA. It took this as meaning an early abandonment of those aspects of NRA which large industrial managements cherish most. First, the farmers had to be helped, thinks the Street, but this meant higher prices for wage earners, so wages had to be raised. But this meant heavier pay rolls, so managements had to get relief through NRA release from the anti-trust acts. This meant that in the end the consumer was to pay, and he, or rather she, is now squawking.

Higher Prices Unpopular

The Street has abandoned the expectation of any further official promises of higher prices, for this very reason that they have become politically unpopular. This is one reason why the rumor of a further lifting of the gold price has so little credence. It has meaning only as an American form of mystic incantation to conjure up a sellers' market and higher prices.

The Street peered with much interest at the mud spots on the pictures in the Democratic gallery of notables in the Saturday morning papers. The story of the plot to make a Kerensky out of the President might have sounded off like a pop gun last season but many in the Street believe that it may have heavy political repercussions after the recent breaking of the New Deal spell, by setting off a considerable inarticulate resentment against these constitutionally insatiable reformers. This might mean higher prices, speculators think. It might mean new underwritings, investment houses think. It might mean better business, bankers think.

Explains Crop Reduction



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Chester C. Davis
AAA Administrator.

More U. S. Securities Now Being Used To Back Reserve Notes

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—A tremendous shrinkage of eligible commercial paper was said yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board to be forcing the use of "a considerable volume" of government securities to back Federal Reserve notes.

In its monthly bulletin on conditions, the board said that at the end of February "total holdings by the reserve banks of bills bought and discounted were $12,000,000, the lowest figure since the war." It added:

"In view of this small amount of eligible paper, the reserve banks were obliged to continue pledging a considerable volume of United States Government obligations against outstanding Federal Reserve notes."

Since the date mentioned by the board, reserve bank holdings of commercial paper have continued to shrink. On March 21 they were only $84,000,000, indicating a still greater employment of government securities as backing for reserve notes.

This condition was not interpreted as indicating any shortage of ready currency. Gold certificate holdings of the reserve banks—now at a record figure of $4,270,695,000—were sufficient to support a reserve note circulation exceeding $7,000,000,000 after allowing for the 35 per cent gold certificate backing required on deposits.

Actual reserve note circulation is $2,984,943,000, or far short of the potential issue. If only commercial paper were available for pledging this currency, it would require the use of a much greater portion of the gold certificate reserves than the 40 per cent minimum backing demanded by law. Commercial paper may be pledged up to 60 per cent of the outstanding notes.

American Motor Market in Chile Is Now Improving

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 26 (By U. P.)—Brighter days are in sight for American automobile manufacturers, as far as the Chilean market is concerned, as the result of a number of favorable influences here.

A few years ago there was a regular "auto rush," instead of a "gold rush," to Chile with automobile manufacturers chartering special steamers to freight their cars to Chile. But for the last three years only a few dozen autos have entered Chile annually, and those mostly cars belonging to returning residents.

Now, improved foreign exchange facilities, the stabilization of Chilean political and economic conditions and the fact that most of the automobiles in Chile are worn out have all combined to bring about a steady demand for new cars. Dealers report ready sales of the new 1934 models.

The number of privately operated automobiles in Santiago is now 4500 as compared with 10,000 in normal times. Trucks have declined to 5000 from 8000 and auto buses to 475 from 2000.

British Columbia To Borrow $8,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia proposes to finance this year on loans from the Federal Government to the extent of some $8,000,000, or about a third of its total budget. If satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the federal authorities on these matters, Premier T. D. Pattullo told the provincial legislature, then the Government will consider other "ways and means."

He was referring in this statement to the proposal of the Socialist members of the legislature that the province use its own provincial credit, based on the natural resources of the country, to finance a large program of public works to relieve unemployment.

According to the leading newspapers here, the province would default on its bonds if the Federal Government failed to come to its aid. Actually, it is expected this assistance in the form of federal loans will be forthcoming shortly.

Income Tax Receipts Rise Sharply in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26—Income tax returns in Georgia are practically double for the period March 1 to 15, this year, over those for the like period last year, being $1,333,627 this year, as compared with $662,107 for 1933, according to figures given out by W. E. Page, collector of internal revenue in Atlanta.

AAA Head Tells How Government Aided Agriculture

Says Crop Reduction Not Permanent Feature—Buying Power Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 26—The complete story of the Government's efforts in the last nine months to promote the prosperity of the farmer by making him as good a customer for non-agricultural services as he was before the World War was told today in a report submitted to Secretary Wallace by Mr. Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator.

With total farm income from crops mounting nearly 55 per cent between 1932 and 1933 Mr. Davis concludes that in the short time the act has been in operation, a partial measure of economical recovery has been brought to American agriculture. Results of a number of important projects launched in 1933 will become increasingly evident during 1934, he predicts.

Taking what President Roosevelt has described as a "frankly new and untrod path," the AAA has initiated production-adjustment programs for cotton, tobacco, hogs and wheat, which when completed will withdraw 40,000,000 acres of land from production, Mr. Davis explains.

Under the marketing agreement and licensing provisions of the Act, considerable improvement has been made in returns to producers of milk, fruits and vegetables. Removal of surplus products—wheat through export, and butter and pork through relief distribution—has been a further aid to farm products.

The temporary character of the AAA crop reduction plans is emphasized. Recognizing criticisms that cotton should not be plowed under and mother pigs sacrificed when millions are not satisfactorily fed and clothed, Mr. Davis declares, "The AAA has no thought of preparing for a permanent scarcity. The American population is still increasing, though at a declining rate. Agriculture's goal is the economical production of ample raw materials to supply the nation's needs and to meet the demand for such products as can be sold abroad at remunerative prices while at the same time avoiding surpluses that destroy the buying power of farm commodities and wreck the farmer's standard of living."

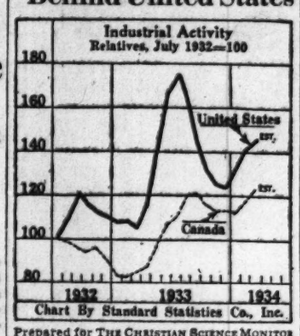
He points out that "If every person in the United States had had all the wheat he could possibly eat there would still have been a surplus as long as production continued at the same rates as in the last few years."

The report recommends that as the program progresses, only one contract be drawn to cover all commodities instead of the present individual contracts for each commodity drawn by separate county control associations.

The value of the 1933 cotton crop plus the total rental payments and profits from options was $857,248,000 compared with $425,488,000 in 1932, according to the report. Wheat growers received $376,000,000 instead of $169,000,000 and growers of flue-cured tobacco received $115,000,000 compared with $44,000,000 for the 1932 crop.

In a section of the report dealing with incidence of the processing tax, the fact is revealed that the industrial cities of the East are paying a large portion of the money which goes as benefit to the farmers of the West and South. For instance, of the $131,000,000 paid to producers of wheat, cotton and tobacco in 44 states, six New England states received only $252,000, while six Southern states—Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—have received $95,383,000.

Canadian Recovery Behind United States



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS INDICATED by the chart, Canadian recovery since July, 1932, has lagged considerably behind that in the United States.

From March, 1933, to date, however, both countries show a similar percentage of gain.

A business regulatory plan, patterned on NRA, now is being given consideration at Ottawa.

French Silk Trade Aided by Increase In Domestic Orders

WASHINGTON, March 26—Definite signs of improvement have been evident in the French silk industry, centered at Lyons, since the beginning of the current year, according to the report to the U. S. Commerce Department.

The favorable development, it is pointed out, has resulted from increased domestic orders. There is little prospect of improved export trade, the report states, except with the French colonies, where special customs facilities have materially aided the products of the French industry in recent months. In the foreign markets, the possibility of Great Britain imposing additional customs duties on French silks, competition from Japan, and quota and exchange restrictions in other countries, continue to hinder the export trade of French silk mills.

The value of silk exports from France declined from 823,467,000 francs during the first 11 months of 1932 to 673,813,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1933, a decrease of 18.3 per cent. The British Isles continues to be France's chief customer for silk products. French silk shipments to the American market registered a moderate decline in 1933, the value falling from 60,118,000 francs in the January-November period of 1932 to 57,293,000 francs in the corresponding period of last year.

Railroad Operating Income for February

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—February net railway operating income of roads reporting today included:

	1934	1933
Great Northern	$156,300	*$640,494
Western Pacific	*6,666	*126,636
Southern Railway	1,337,523	663,436
St. Louis-S. Francisco	242,024	*148,701
Alabama Gt. Southern	54,642	*48,255
N. Y., N. H. & H.	163,607	236,516
Wabash Railroad	373,132	*107,251
Wheeling & Lake Erie	170,416	81,087

*Deficit.

Labor Problems Still Handicap Steel Trade

Unsettled labor conditions still handicap the steel market, though considering all the uncertainties last week, demand showed a surprising degree of strength.

The explanation for this is that while strikes have been threatened in many iron and steel consuming plants, so far comparatively few have actually developed to the point of interrupting the flow of material.

Steel Operations Steady at 48 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

Buying Wave Expected as Troubles Abate—Railroads Purchasing

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Despite the perplexities which beset the steel industry operations are keeping remarkably steady at around 48 per cent of capacity. It is probable that both production and shipments are at a greater rate than new business now, though the last is not far behind.

Another uncertainty has been caused by the report of the Federal Trade Commission against the steel industry on the alleged grounds of price fixing, collusion, advancing of prices and adherence to the old principles of Pittsburgh plus. This may make necessary a revision of the steel code.

Railroads Now Buying

By far the outstanding purchasing is now coming from the railroads, principally in the form of rails and track accessories. About 100,000 tons of rails were bought during the week and another large tonnage will probably be consummated this week. When the price of steel rails was made last fall, $36.37½ a ton, it was understood that the 1,000,000 tons of rails and track accessories which were promised to the steel mills would be ordered by March 1. However, that date has been postponed to April 15, and the date for delivery of the rails has been extended to Aug. 1.

Probably only 200,000 tons of the original 1,000,000 tons remain to be purchased. This week the New York Central is scheduled to buy 40,000 tons and about the same amount will be purchased by the Erie. Another attractive tonnage is scheduled to be taken up by the Nickel Plate.

In only two districts, Pittsburgh and Wheeling, did operations fall off during the week. The slight gains in other districts offset the declines in these two centers and have left the general pace for the country practically unchanged.

Construction Awards

Recent statistics have verified the larger consumption of steel in certain consuming lines. Thus, production of automobiles in February in the United States and Canada totaled 243,947 units, an increase of 45 per cent over January, and a gain of 121 per cent over February of last year.

Construction contract awards during the first half of March have been within 4 per cent of the total awards for February. During this initial half they were 5 per cent larger than for all of March of last year. Awards of fabricated structural steel are becoming a little larger right along. Awards during the past fortnight have been 41,000 tons and the amount of new inquiry indicates that these larger awards will continue. Of course the bulk of these lettings are for governmental work, but private work is increasing somewhat, surveys show.

99 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Square
Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS **APR. 2**

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

T. J. FALVEY, *President*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1933

On Basis Required by Insurance Departments

Assets

Cash in Banks and Office	$ 1,156,544.67
*Stocks and Bonds	10,362,794.39
Real Estate	1,157,591.31
Real Estate Mortgages	150,000.00
Collateral Loans	13,960.10
Gross Premiums in Course of Collection	1,760,166.38
Accrued Interest	92,485.21
Salvage Assets	355,548.34
Other Assets	175,087.97
Total Assets	$15,224,177.37
Less assets considered good by Company, not admitted by Insurance Departments, viz.:	
Uncollected premiums on Bonds and Policies issued prior to October 1, 1933	$ 34,059.18
Other Assets Not Admitted	162,067.32
	196,126.50
Admitted Assets	$15,028,050.87

*Valuation authorized by National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

Liabilities

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	$ 4,080,460.67
Reserve for Claims	5,584,757.67
Reserve for Accrued Taxes Payable in 1934	235,660.37
Reserve for Commissions on Unpaid Premiums	360,843.56
Reserve for Other Liabilities	64,353.32
†RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	1,200,000.00
Total Liabilities, except Capital	$11,525,905.59
CAPITAL	2,000,000.00
SURPLUS	1,502,145.28
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS (Insurance Department Basis)	3,502,145.28
Total	$15,028,050.87

† This reserve represents the sum required to place all of the Company's stocks and all of its bonds, not amortized, on a basis of actual market valuations as of December 31, 1933.

Transacts business throughout the United States, writing

FIDELITY, SURETY and FORGERY BONDS and ALL KINDS of CASUALTY INSURANCE

The Children's Page

The Magic Key

By CLARA LOUISE KESSLER

VIRGINIA BOONE walked more slowly as she approached the school building. She heard the shrill screams and shouts of the children on the playground and wished that the bell would ring. Two girls passed by and Virginia stopped and looked back, as if waiting for someone. A sudden hush warned her that the children were passing in, so she hurried after the two girls.

She was the last to enter the cloak room of the seventh grade. Several little groups of girls chattered merrily in the narrow hall. Virginia hustled out of her wraps and with every evidence of eager haste, walked to her desk She opened a book and seemed engrossed in study.

The afternoon passed quickly. At four o'clock, Miss Hawley picked up a small box from her desk and glanced at Virginia

"Virginia," she said.

Virginia was looking out of the window.

"Virginia," Miss Hawley spoke louder.

Virginia turned from the window, her eyes still cloudy with thought. She came to herself with a start.

"Yes, Miss Hawley," she answered quickly.

"Please stay in your seat when the others leave," Miss Hawley directed.

A Surprise for Virginia

After the lines had passed, Miss Hawley returned to the room.

"Virginia," she said briskly, picking up the little box and coming down the aisle. "What were you doing just now when I spoke to you."

"I—I was thinking," Elizabeth stammered.

"I gathered as much," Miss Hawley smiled. "But what about?"

"Do I have to tell you?" pleaded Virginia.

Miss Hawley laughed. "Yes, you have to tell me," she mimicked.

Virginia drew a long breath. "Well," she said. "I was thinking how nice it would be if the girls would ask me to join their basketball team. I was pretending we were playing one of the other schools and that I was helping them win." She turned a half ashamed face toward her teacher.

"Now see here," said Miss Hawley. "I have something to tell you. I heard the girls talking this morning. One of them said. "We need a new forward. Why wouldn't Virginia do? She's tall!" Then another girl said, "That stuck up thing—why I'd be scared to ask her, even."

Miss Hawley leaned back and watched the effect of her words. Virginia's eyes had opened wide.

"Why—why, Miss Hawley," she gasped in dismay, "I'm not stuck up!"

"Did you ever look in the mirror at the way you hold your head?" Miss Hawley asked gently. "And do you ever speak to the other children when you are not obliged to?"

"But they don't speak to me," wailed Virginia. "And it isn't because I'm stuck up, I am like that—" she paused, then added in a burst of frankness, "It's because—I'm shy."

Miss Hawley began to open the little box. "I guessed as much," she said and to Virginia's surprise she winked at her. "Because," in a mysterious whisper, "I used to be shy myself. So I am going to give you a marvelous present that will cure you—that is, if you promise to do just as I say."

With her heart in her eyes, Virginia promised.

Miss Hawley took from the box a tiny wee brass key and pinned it on Virginia's dress.

"This is a magic key," she said in solemn tones, "a magic key that will open the door of friendship. This is what you must do. Whenever you meet a person you know, you must instantly put your hand on this key. Then smile at the person and ask a question."

"Ask a question?" echoed Virginia. "What for?"

"That's part of the magic," Miss Hawley laughed. "Run on home now and don't forget."

Next Morning

On her way to school the next morning Virginia was thinking nervously.

"If I meet Jean I'll say, "Don't you love curly hair?" and if I meet one of the boys I'll say, "Wasn't our arithmetic hard last night?"

She had quite a list of questions tucked away in her mind. But when Lewellyn Jackson rushed into the cloak room as she was taking off her coat, she was suddenly confused. She clasped the magic key in her hand, smiled at Lewellyn and said breathlessly, "Don't you love your curly hair?"

Now Lewellyn was very ashamed of his wavy locks. He blushed and growled, and vanished into the schoolroom.

Virginia stood perfectly still in horror at what she had said. There came a smothered sound behind her. Whirling about she saw Ranny Carter doubled up in silent laughter. Mechanically Virginia clutched the magic key and babbled, "Wasn't our arithmetic hard last night?"

Ranny looked rather surprised but answered promptly, "Could you get problem 7?"

Virginia nodded her head. Before she knew it they were discussing the problem. Several others joined them. Virginia found herself looking at Elizabeth. She smiled and after a moment's breathless thought, she asked "Don't you just love to play basketball?"

Elizabeth also looked surprised but answered in enthusiasm, "I should say so. Did you ever play?"

Virginia nodded her head.

"Oh, girls," Elizabeth called a minute later in glee. "Virginia says she plays forward. Isn't that fortunate? You'll play with us, won't you? We're going to practice tonight."

Two weeks later the seventh grade girls' basketball team played and beat the eighth grade girls.

The winning team trooped down to their room, where Miss Hawley was correcting papers. She looked up smiling as the noisy cheering group of girls burst into the room.

"Here's the champion of the game," they cried, dragging Virginia forward. "Miss Hawley, she's a perfect wizard at shooting baskets."

Virginia lingered behind as the others were leaving. "Just a minute," she called to their urgent cries to hurry.

"Miss Hawley," she whispered, fingering the little key. "It really is a magic key. Isn't it wonderful? How do you suppose it happened?"

Miss Hawley smiled. "That's a secret," she said. "But I'll tell you a wee bit. Always remember what the other person's interested in. And don't forget to meet him halfway."

Virginia laughed happily. "I see now. Why, I didn't go to meet people at all. I was just like an ostrich with my head in the sand. Thank you ever so much, Miss Hawley, for pulling me out." And with a happy laugh she ran after the other girls.

"How Do You Do" in Many Lands

WHEN the small boy from Tibet was introduced to the American visitor, he gravely put out his tongue.

"What a very rude little boy!" the American visitor thought.

But he was not being rude at all. He was just being polite, because, you see, it is the custom in Tibet to put out your tongue and pull your ear when meeting one another.

We should also be extremely surprised if, on greeting a stranger, we had water thrown on our heads, especially if we were wearing our best hat for the occasion. Yet that is the way the people in the Cyclades Islands (off the coast of Greece) salute one another!

If you were to visit Lapland, you would find that the natives press their noses together when they meet—not gentle presses either, but really forceful ones! Perhaps the more they press the more affectionate they feel, and anyway it would be just as well to have a good strong nose in readiness. The kings and chiefs on the African coast press each other's middle finger three times, almost as if they were ringing a front door bell to find out if anyone were at home, while the few original natives of Japan, who live in scattered groups far away from cities, blow into the ear of the man they meet, which looks as if they were whispering something desperately important and wanted to make quite sure it went well in!

Wouldn't it be funny if every time you met your schoolmaster you had to kneel before him and place your hands and forehead in the dust. Yet that is what many people in the East do when addressing a superior. Perhaps the expression "biting the dust" came from this custom.

Sultans, and other persons of rank, stand during ceremonial gatherings, while everyone else remains seated. This, they feel, indicates their exalted position. How strange we should think it if, instead of rising to greet the King of England or the President of the United States, everyone hurriedly, and with one accord, sat down!

When you meet a friend you take off your hat, but an Astrakhan takes off his shoe, while an Abyssinian takes off his friend's waistband and winds it round his own body, despite the fact that it generally leaves his friend with nothing on except a small pair of cotton trousers.

The Negroes of Cap Lopez when greeting friends put one knee on the ground and strike their hands together three times, raising them to the level of their shoulders, while some African natives make frantic arm movements, and jump three or four times backward and forward in the air—a very warm greeting we may suppose especially when there are many friends about.

Possibly, when the little Tibetan boy went home again he told his people that he had met an American lady who very rudely didn't put out her tongue at him. All of which goes to show how much we have to learn before we can understand the ways of other people, or judge them with a righteous judgment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Publishers Photo Service

Mother's Helper

Has Your Mother a Little Daughter Who Knows How to Be a Real Help in the Kitchen? It Is Fun to Know How to Cook and Bake, and Here is a Young Housekeeper Who Looks As If She Were a Thoroughly Capable Cook, and Enjoyed It.

Match-Box Toys You Can Make

By HARRY MAXWELL

I

IT SOUNDS an important thing to be a real toy maker, doesn't it? So it is. But perhaps you think it sounds too difficult. Well, if you do, I hope soon to change your mind and have you busily working away making all sorts of little toys with which you can have no end of fun.

What do you think we are going to make these toys of? Just old match boxes and burnt matches!

The first thing you must do is to look around for spoils. When you see a match being used get possession of it afterward, and enlist a few aunts and uncles to help with the supply or boxes for your factory, because if you are going to make real toys you will need a factory.

But I expect you are anxious to begin, so let us start right away. Our first toy is rather an easy one, but when you have made one or two I will try and think of some quite difficult ones for you—and I expect you will make them much better than I shall! You just try.

For Stamp Collectors

This first model is intended for stamp collectors, though it can be used for lots of other things as well, such as little buttons, nails and screws that amateur woodworkers need to store.

For this cabinet we shall need four empty match boxes, four boot buttons, one cork, a nice piece of thin cardboard, and some strong gum or thin glue.

It doesn't matter what size boxes you use for your toys, but they must be all the same size for each article. The amount of cardboard you will need depends on the size of the toy you are making; you will see the reason for this presently.

We are going to use the matchbox covers first so we will take the insides out and put them on one side for the moment. Now arrange the covers one on top of the other to form a cabinet. Have a good look at them, and see that they are all exactly the same size and do not require any trimming of tiny chips. Now unstack them and commence to glue them exactly as directed.

Take the two bottom covers and glue their sides together as shown in the sketch. When firm, cover the top piece with a coating of glue and prepare the next cover to place on it. Continue in this way until all four covers are used. Be careful to press each cover gently and firmly onto the one below.

Now we will start on the insides. First inspect them to see that they are all sound and if, as occasionally happens, the bottoms are weak where they have been joined with paper just give them a touch of glue, or if they are very bad, a new bottom. For this latter a strong piece of paper cut to size and stuck on inside the actual box will put things right.

Shoe Buttons for Handles

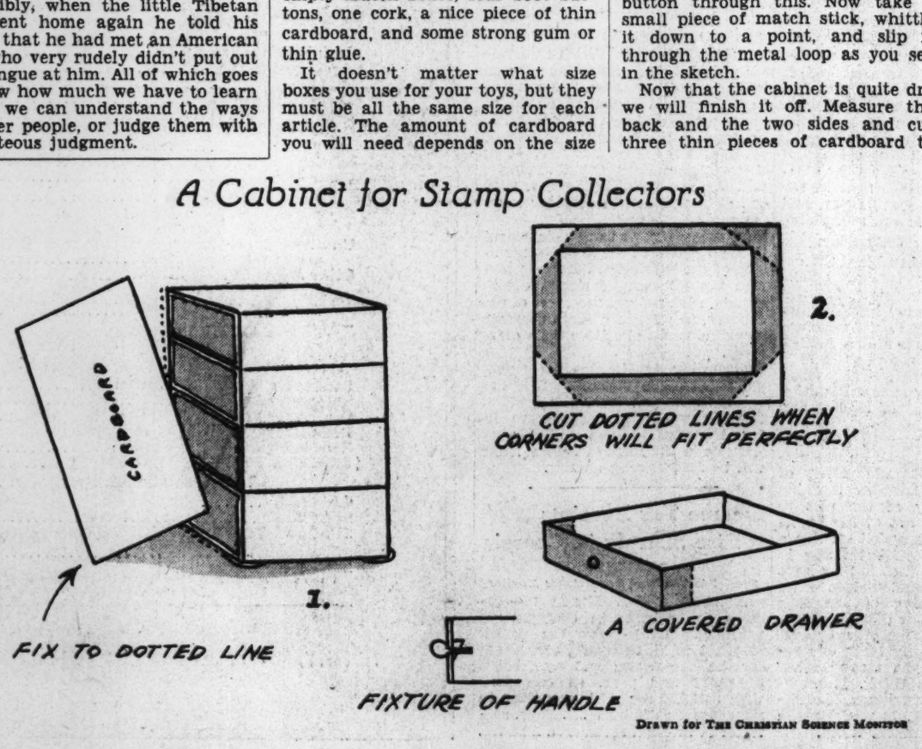
No glueing is required for the drawers, but they will need handles, and this is where the shoe buttons come in. Pierce a small hole very carefully through the front of the drawer and insert the back of the button through this. Now take a small piece of match stick, whittle it down to a point, and slip it through the metal loop as you see in the sketch.

Now that the cabinet is quite dry we will finish it off. Measure the back and the two sides and cut three thin pieces of cardboard to these measurements. Now glue and cover the back and sides of the cabinet with cardboard. This will make a perfectly neat and very solid little affair which you can paint or leave plain as you fancy.

If you prefer you can cover the cabinet with colored paper but you must first measure it carefully and stick it on quickly and firmly. The sketch shows how to cut the corners to make them fit neatly (2).

The cabinet will need feet, and that is where the cork comes in. Cut four tiny circular pieces and stick them firmly on at the corners. When dry, turn the cabinet right side up, push the drawers into their proper places, and there you are—not very difficult was it?

Look out for the next toy.



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Life of a Puppy

Dashenka, or the Life of a Puppy, by Karel Capek. Translated by M. and R. Weatherall. Illustrations and photographs by the author. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $2.

HERE is a book about the life of a puppy you will thoroughly enjoy, particularly if you have owned a dog from the time it is able to emit little squeaky noises until the day arrives when you suddenly and sadly realize your puppy is a dog.

However, puppies do grow up and sometimes so rapidly that it is incredible, and soon Dashenka is trying to walk on wabbly legs, drink milk and come downstairs backward.

After a few weeks there is trouble afoot and here the author writes: "Sometimes there is a very strange silence in the house, Dashenka is in some corner as silent as foam; thank goodness, one sighs, that miserable cur must have fallen asleep, at least one gets a moment's rest. After a short time that silence begins to be a bit suspicious; one must go and find out why on earth Dashenka has been quiet so long. She rises victoriously, and wags her tail; beneath her lie flocks and splinters of something, impossible to recognize any longer what it was. I think it was a brush."

To those who have photography as a hobby, there is a chapter on "How to Photograph a Puppy." Here is illustrated the humorous side of impatience. There is sympathy for one and all who have tried to take pictures of pet dogs. Coupled with this are, "Fairy Tales for Dashenka, to Make Her Sit Still." Very amusing and delightful.

The real charm of the book, however, is in the illustrations. Through the text there is a series of sketches, each one consisting of but a line or two skillfully drawn, but revealing the vast understanding the author has of puppy habits, and the unusual positions into which a puppy gets itself, from chasing its tail to breaking glass by walking on the window of a hotbed.

The last half of the book is devoted to a collection of splendid photographs showing Dashenka in many poses and at every stage of her 'growing-up' period.

Little Wooden Cow Finds Herself

ONE spring afternoon Sailor Twiggs sat on the deck of the good ship Maria and thought how splendid it it would be to reach port and go home to his dear wife Jane, and his precious boy Jim.

Suddenly he pulled a handkerchief from his pocket, and with it a little block of wood he had picked up somewhere.

"I know what I'll do," he said, "I'll carve a hanimal for the little lad." You will see by the way Sailor Twiggs spoke that he hadn't been particularly well educated, but that didn't interfere with his heart, which was kindness itself.

So when he had finished his work for the day, he sharpened his knife on his boot, and carved and carved. At first he thought he was making a bear, and then it looked like an elephant. But at last he knew it was a statue of Bessie, the pleasant cow, who used to live with his grandmother Twiggs.

"Only, of course, she was so very, very handsome that I can never do her justice," he told himself.

But, all the same, the three-inch-high cow soon looked very fine, and he felt that all she needed was a coat of paint to make her good enough for a show.

So he found a pot of brown paint and painted her all over except for a white splotch on her side.

"Now stand there to dry, and don't lose yourself," he commanded as he went down below to supper.

"He might have said 'please,'" thought Little Wooden Cow, "but I suppose he forgot."

She stood perfectly still until the ship lurched suddenly.

"Gracious, I nearly went!" said the little cow, wabbling from hind legs to front legs and back again.

Hardly had she become steady, again, however, when a breeze woke up and shook itself.

"Oh my," exclaimed Little Wooden Cow, "he's carrying me away!"

Swish, went the breeze, and in a couple of seconds there was Little Wooden Cow high above the boat and crossing the ocean all by herself.

The Sea Gull's Advice

She felt very queer until a passing sea gull hooted, "Cheer up, and remember you may be the first cow who has ever flown."

"That's true," said the little cow, "but if the wind drops me how shall I learn to swim?"

"Silly!" the gull replied with a croak-laugh, "just sit on the waves and let them work. Besides, I'll look after you."

"Oh, thank you, thank you," mooed Little Wooden Cow. "I'll just enjoy myself and not bother."

Sure enough, after a time the breeze suddenly gave a yawn—"W-h-o-o-o!"—and dropping Little Wooden Cow on top of a huge wave he went home to bed.

"I'm here," honked the gull. "You took that big fall splendidly!"

"Did I?" asked the little cow, pointing her horns straight forward, and swimming on through the moonlight. "This is better than flying!"

She was so happy that for a long time she never thought of asking where they were going.

"We're following the ship," the gull told her. "We ought not to be more than a day late in making port."

"I'd better keep as close to the Maria as possible," thought little cow, "and sooner or later Sailor Twiggs will be sure to find me."

So she swam on and on, and the sea gull flew on and on, and the very next evening they reached the harbor where the Maria was already dancing about on the waves. Then the sea gull very kindly picked Little Wooden Cow up in his beak and dropped her on the top step of the jetty to wait.

His Boy Jim

By this time Sailor Twiggs was at home, and though he was very happy to see his wife Jane, and his boy Jim, he felt sorry to have lost Little Wooden Cow. But he didn't tell them about her or it would have made them sorry too.

It so happened, however, that Jim went down to the harbor to admire his father's boat, and there, standing very still on the top step of the jetty, he saw Little Brown Cow patiently waiting.

"What a handsome animal!" he thought, though all her paint was washed off by now, "I'll take her home."

"Look, Dad!" he cried, running into the house and putting little cow down on the dinner table.

When Sailor Twiggs saw Little Wooden Cow he was so excited that he danced a hornpipe. Then he picked her up exclaiming, "But surely it can't be—yes, it is—well, I never!" And immediately told them as much of her history as he knew.

But when, after dinner, he took a paint box to paint Little Wooden Cow again, Jim stopped him.

"She's such a clever animal I'd like to keep her just as she is," he said.

"Well," answered his father, "perhaps you're right. I told her not to lose herself, and she's done the next best thing and found herself again!"

Pretending

"I wish I didn't get cross and say unkind things I'm sorry for afterward," said John.

"Why don't you pretend that you are a bird the next time that you get cross like tnat?" said Charles.

"Pretend that I'm a bird? That sounds interesting, but how would it help?" asked John.

"Well, a bird can't talk; so, of course, you daren't say a word while you're pretending to be one."

"But when I get cross I just have to let it out somehow," put in John.

"Oh, that's all right. You can. While you are pretending you're a bird you can whistle or sing."

"Well, it sounds all right," agreed John with a smile. "I'm going to try it anyway."

"And it will work I know," laughed Charles, "because it did for me."

CAMPS FOR BOYS

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Here, the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Fee $175 for season. Brownies 6-9 years. Teeners 10-16 years. Free Booklet.
MR. and MRS. L. F. SMITH, Pittsford, Vt.

"You touches 'er," stormed Ginger, "an' . . . . . ."

Boys—Girls—the Ginger

stories start next Monday on The Children's Page.

You'll love reading the adventures of jolly, courageous Ginger—a small boy who lives in the slums of a great city.

Here's a boy that's "true blue."

Be sure to look next Monday for "Ginger, Treeza, and the Heroes" as written for you by May Wynne.

Detroit Sextet Captures A. A. U. Hockey Title, 5-1

Metropolitan All-Stars Eliminated in Final Contest at N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—The All-Stars of Detroit, Michigan, representing the Michigan Division of the National Amateur Athletic Union, captured the United States hockey championship yesterday afternoon, when they defeated the Metropolitan A. A. U. Hockey Club team, composed of a selection of the star players of the local clubs, 5 to 1, at Madison Square Garden. The teams had previously caused a sensation in the semifinal round, played Saturday night, by defeating the strong Baltimore Oriole Club and the Hershey Chocolate Bars, the leaders in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, thus disproving the statement that a strong club will always defeat an aggregation of stars from various clubs in the same district. The new champions were made up from a number of amateur teams in Detroit and the vicinity while the runners-up were also collected from various clubs.

The Baltimore Orioles started the week-end play by eliminating Chicago Babe Ruth Hockey Club, Saturday afternoon, 6 to 2, but when they encountered Detroit in the evening, an overtime spurt by the new champions, after Baltimore had led up to the last three minutes of play in the regular periods, gave them the victory at 6 to 5. Previously, the Mets had defeated Hershey, 2 to 1.

In the final, the Detroiters led from the start, when the Bigham brothers scored half way through the first period, and added two more goals in the second session. The locals managed to get a goal after an intensive use of five forwards half way through the third session, but individual dashes by the champions added two more to their list soon afterward, and they held this advantage by close defense for the balance of the game.

J. H. McMahon, in goal for the champions, was the star performer for them, playing as well as most of the professionals. The Bigham brothers were also effective for the Detroit team. The summary:

Final Round

Detroit		Metropolitan
Sullivan, E. Bigham, Fauria, lw		rw, Stubbs, Babcock, Teevin, Jannelle
Crossman, D. A. Bigham, McDonald, c		c, Iglehart, Jannelle, McAlpin
Hunt, Fauria, Landy, McDonald, rw		lw, Callahan, Wahnquist, Cookman
Robson, Meyers, ld		rd, Pettis, Boice, Jannelle
Wright, Robson, rd		ld, Splaine, Schroeder, Wahnquist
		Callahan
McMahon, g		g, Cosby

Score—Detroit 5, Metropolitan 1. Goals—E. Bigham 2, Hunt, Robson, Sullivan for Detroit; Stubbs for Metropolitan. Referees—Robert Minnie and Lammie Crovat. Time—Three 20m. periods.

German-American Team Wins

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 (AP)—The German-American soccer team of Philadelphia yesterday scored a 6-to-4 victory over a picked lineup of players representing outstanding clubs of the East. The game was the final of the eliminations held by the United States Football Association to select players for its team to compete in the world tournament at Rome. No announcement of selections was made after the game.

U. S. Down-Mountain Ski Race

ESTES PARK, Colo., March 26 (AP)—J. J. Duncan of Estes Park led 10 starters in the annual national down-mountain ski championship race yesterday and won in 2m. 52.8s. Close behind him over the slow 5200-foot course on Trial Ridge was Frank Ashley of Denver whose time was 3m. 2.4s. Lincoln Washburn, representative of the Dartmouth Outing Club of Hanover, N. H., was third in 3m. 24.2s.

Amusements

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METROPOLITAN OPERA
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FINE ARTS
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SHUBERT—OPENS TONIGHT
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Great American Musical Romance
MY MARYLAND
Desiree Tabor—Bartlett Simmons and 30 Others
Evs. 50c-$2—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 50c-$1 Plus Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. and Sat.

Restaurants

LONDON

LAURA COWIE
in
THE QUEEN WHO KEPT HER HEAD
by Winifred Carter
KINGSWAY THEATRE, LONDON
Holborn 4032

The Editor's Puzzle

281

~~distance~~ number of passengers ~~got off the~~ trains carrying pullman cars ~~when they stop~~ at the Huntington Avenue station ~~on their arrival~~ in ~~the city of~~ Boston

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Five Yachts Sail In 355-Mile Race Off Florida Coast

MIAMI, Fla., March 26 (AP)—After a flying start, five yachts, ranging in size from the 113-foot Azara to the 32-foot ketch Gamecock, found a stiff but favoring breeze to send them scudding along yesterday toward Key West, turning point of the first Miami-St. Petersburg auxiliary sailing race.

The yachts were started at 10:40 a. m. yesterday, are expected to pass Key West sometime today, and arrive in the St. Petersburg basin, 355 nautical miles from Miami, Wednesday afternoon. The event is a forerunner of the annual St. Petersburg-Havana race that will be started Saturday.

Three trophies have been posted in the race that started yesterday morning; one for the first boat to reach the west coast city, others for the winners in the two size divisions whose elapsed times will be leveled by a handicap rule.

The starters from a field of nine entrants were: Azara, owned by Hugh M. Matheson of Huntington, L. I.; Gamecock, William B. Allen of Louisville, Ky.; Melody, Capt. Wirth Munroe of Miami; Wilma Mae, Henry Phillips of St. Petersburg, and White Cloud, chartered to R. S. Evans of Miami and Tampa.

Priebe and Schwartz Take Second Place

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Jerry Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	702
Riley Gamboe, Bloomington, Ill.	692
Charles Kaley, St. Louis	687

Doubles

Lee Foster-Lou Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
A. D. Priebe-J. J. Schwartz, St. Paul	1277
Ray Ziegler-Eddie Henermann, St. Louis	1275
Vic Giromini-Frank Livignale, Syracuse	1257
Joseph Jerman-Joseph Motika, Cleveland	1249

All Events

Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1954
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926
Riley Gamboe, Bloomington	1918
Frank Wright, Chicago	1878
Carl Johnson, Erie	1860

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Speer's, Racine, Wis.	2926
Bunde Upmeyers, Milwaukee	2918
A. & P. Teas, Syracuse	2914
Learbury Clothes, Syracuse	2883

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 6—Four changes in the standing, three of them in the two-man event, were recorded at the American Bowling Congress here Sunday. Albert D. Priebe and Joseph J. Schwartz of St. Paul were most noteworthy, scoring 1277 pins to take second place. Priebe collected 622 of this total, Schwartz getting 615. Norman Mergan and Harry Glowski of Flint, Mich., captured eighth place with a 1242 series, Mergan setting the pace with 671.

Andrew Tomasek and Joseph Ganim from Cleveland took tenth place in the doubles with 1241, Ganim contributing 693 of the total on games of 239, 250 and 204.

Carl Johnson of Erie, Penna., rolled into fifth place in the all-events with a total of 1860. Earl Hewitt of Erie, who won the individual championship at the Congress in Columbus last year, failed today to defend his laurels, scoring 615 pins in his three games.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 24

Baltimore (Int.) 12, Univ. of Florida 3.
Boston (A.) 7, Cincinnati (N.) 3.
Brooklyn (N.) 12, Montreal (Int.) 3.
Chicago (N.) 11, Sacramento (P. C. L.) 2.
New York (A.) 15, Newark (Int.) 5.
New York (N.) 4, St. Louis (A.) 1.
New Orleans (S. A.) 7, Cleveland (A.) 3.
Philadelphia (A.) 9, Boston (N.) 2.
Pittsburgh (N.) 10, Chicago (A.) 9.
Rochester (Int.) 6, Philadelphia (N.) 5.
St. Louis (N.) 2, Detroit (A.) 1.

March 25

Boston (A.) 5, Columbus (A. A.) 3.
Boston (N.) 5, New York (A.) 3.
Brooklyn (N.) 10, Montreal (I. L.) 4.
Cincinnati (N.) 5, Philadelphia (A.) 1.
Cleveland (A.) 4, New Orleans (S. A.) 3
Cleveland (A.) 8, Kansas City (A. A.) 4
Detroit (A.) 3, Newark (I. L.) 2.
Philadelphia (N.) 3, St. Louis (N.) 2.
Pittsburgh (N.) 8, Chicago (A.) 5.
Sacramento (P. C. L.) 5, Chicago (N.) 4.
St. Louis (A.) 5, New York (N.) 3.
Toledo (A. A.) 2, Beaumont (T. L.) 0.

Galer Elected, Lee Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., March 26—Robert Galer '35, University of Washington's record-scoring forward, was made the 1935 captain of the Washington basketball team here recently when his team mates elected him. Harold G. Lee '34, captain of this year's Pacific Coast Conference champions, was awarded the inspirational trophy for his gallant playing on the Washington quintet.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2.

Detroit Topples Maple Leafs In Second Straight

Maroons and Chicago Win in Opening Hockey Playdown Series

National Hockey League Title Playoff
(First-Place Teams)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	2	0	0	8	4
Toronto	0	0	2	4	8

(Three out of five games.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 26—The Detroit Red Wings accomplished a feat on Saturday night which has been equaled only by the combined efforts of themselves and seven other National Hockey League clubs during the regular season, that of twice defeating Toronto here. In the second game of the series for the league title the Wings defeated the Leafs here by 6 to 3 and took a 2-to-0 lead in games back to Detroit where the series will be continued tonight. As they need only one more victory, the Wings are strong favorites to advance to the Stanley Cup final.

Detroit		Toronto
Emms, Lewis, Sorrell, Starr, lw		
rw, Sands, Conacher, Kilrea, Doraty		
Goodfellow, Weiland, Pettinger, c		
c, Blair, Primeau, Thoms		
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, rw		
lw, Cotton, Jackson, Boll		
Buswell, Young, ld		rd, Clancy, Day
Williams, Graham, rd		ld, Horner, Levinsky
Cude, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Detroit 6, Toronto 3. Goals—Goodfellow 2, Lewis 2, Graham and Aurie for Detroit; Kilrea, Conacher and Horner for Toronto. Assists—Aurie 3, Weiland, Starr and Goodfellow for Detroit; Thoms, Doraty, Primeau and Conacher for Toronto. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Stanley Cup Playdown
(Third-Place Teams)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	1	1	0	2	1
N. Y. Rangers	0	1	1	1	2

(Two games, total goals.)

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—The New York Rangers went out of the National Hockey League playoffs yesterday evening, as they lost the second half of the third-place series at Madison Square Garden, to the Montreal Maroons, 2 to 1.

Montreal Maroons		N. Y. Rangers
Northcott, Haynes, Trottier, Cain, lw		
rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, Heller		
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, c		
c, Boucher, Ripley, Somers, Murdoch		
Ward, Robinson, Kilrea, rw		
lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Cox		
Mackenzie, Frew, Evans, Robinson, ld		
rd, Seibert, Heller, W. Cook		
Wentworth, Evans, rd		
ld, Johnson, Brennan, Seibert, Keeling, W. Cook		
Kerr, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Montreal 2, N. Y. Rangers 1. Goals—Robinson 2 for Montreal; Ripley for Rangers. Assists—Haynes, Blinco for Maroons; Dillon for Rangers. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and W. S. Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Stanley Cup Playdown
(Second-Place Teams)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	1	1	0	4	3
Canadiens	0	1	1	3	4

(Two games, total goals.)

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 26—The Chicago Black Hawks won the second-place playoff of the National Hockey League when they tied, 1 to 1, in an overtime contest with the Montreal Canadiens at the Chicago Stadium here last night. As the Hawks won the previous encounter in Montreal, 3 to 2, this count gave them the high-goal total of the series, 4 to 3. Some 17,600 spectators, the largest crowd of the year here, saw the struggle.

Black Hawks		Canadiens
Thompson, Gottselig, Trudel, lw		
rw, Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond		
Romnes, McFadyen, Sheppard, c		
c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley		
March, Couture, Goldsworthy, rw		
lw, Joliat, Mondou, Lafrance		
Conacher, Abel, ld		rd, Carson, Portland
Jenkins, Coulter, rd		
ld, S. Mantha, Bourgault, Burke		
Gardiner, g		g, Chabot

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 1, Montreal Canadiens 1. Goals—March for Chicago; Gagnon for Montreal. Assists—Thompson and Romnes for Chicago; Riley for Canadiens. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. and 10m. 45s. overtime.

N. Y. U. Unofficial Winner

STORRS, Conn., March 26 (AP)—The rifle team of New York University was declared the unofficial winner Saturday in the New England intercollegiate shoulder-to-shoulder rifle matches at Connecticut State College. N. Y. U. made an unofficial score of 1341, to 1320 for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1309 for Norwich, 1300 for Connecticut State, 1280 for City College of New York and 1249 for University of New Hampshire. The targets will be sent to Washington to be scored officially. Similar meets were held Saturday in five other sections of the country to determine the national champions.

Sporting Around the Hub

TORONTO hockey fans are stunned at the downfall of their favorites. Boston hockey fans are well acquainted with that feeling. Back in 1929 the Bruins sailed through the season, losing only five games out of 44 and then were rudely tossed into the discard in the first playoff by Canadiens. Maple Leafs had built the best reputation this season and now are two games behind with the scene shifted to Detroit ice. If the Leafs, with the best season average, lose another game to Detroit, they are out without any sort of title for their previous 44 games.

It is now apparent that New York Rangers need rebuilding. Their failure in the opening playoff signalizes the approaching end of a great machine. We look for Chicago to prove a stubborn contestant. If the Hawks get by Montreal and Detroit eliminates Toronto the final series will be all-American.

Boston's two major league baseball teams opened their five-game spring series this afternoon at St. Petersburg, Fla. We believe it is the first time in history that the two local organizations will begin their city series in the South. Manager Bill McKechnie of the Braves plans to use two of his best pitchers, Ed Brandt and Fred Frankhouse. Bucky Harris will send George Walberg and Johnny Welch against the Tribe. The second contest of the series, and the only other game played in the South, is scheduled for March 30 at Sarasota. On April 13, 14 and 15 the local clubs meet in Boston.

Charles Hayward of the Huntington School, established a new 100-yard backstroke swimming record for New England on Saturday evening, swimming in the Whitin Community Association open meet, held at the Whitin Memorial Pool, Whitinsville, Mass. The Huntington youth clipped 3 4-5s. off the mark held formerly by Johnny Rae of Worcester Academy and set in 1929. Hayward covered the distance in 1m. 7.4s.

Also at Whitinsville, Alice Bridges of the Community Association won two of the three open events for women, one of them a national junior championship. The United States title was the 100-yard backstroke event. Miss Bridges also came home first in the 100-yard freestyle.

The University of Michigan varsity swimming team, holder of the Western (Big Ten) Conference championship, comes here on April 12 to oppose a New England all-star group in a meet at the Brookline Municipal Baths, home pool of the Brookline Swimming Club. Matt Mann, who coached Brookline High School and Brookline Club teams a number of years ago, coaches the Michigan team.

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, has announced the presentation to the Athletic Association of three football trophies which will be awarded to Harvard undergraduates for individual excellence in certain fundamentals of football. The association has received a forward-passing trophy, a sterling silver bowl, as an anonymous gift which is to be given to the player who excels in forward passing. The Roger W. Cutler Trophy, for the man who does the best job in punting, has been donated by Roger W. Cutler '11. A third trophy to be known as the S. V. R. Crosby Trophy, for the player who performs best in drop-kicking, has been donated by Stephen V. R. Crosby '91. The award of the three trophies will be made by the varsity coaches, Eddie Casey, Adam Walsh, Wesley Fesler and Myles Lane. The competition for the trophies will begin this spring and will continue next fall. They will be awarded at the conclusion of the fall season.

A liberal gift of five goals from handicap helped the Harvard varsity polo team to a 10-to-9 victory over the Canaries at the Commonwealth Armory, Saturday evening, in an Indoor Polo League match. The match between the Battery A and Fifty-first Brigade teams in Class C resulted in a 4-all tie.

Arrows Nose Out Cubs for Second Place in League

Canadian-American Hockey League
(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	19	6	9	13	91	47
Philadelphia	18	7	16	121	101	43
Boston	18	7	16	112	104	42
Quebec	19	9	16	96	88	41
New Haven	12	4	35	72	107	28

Result March 24
Philadelphia 5, New Haven 2.
Results March 25
New Haven 4, Boston 3.
Quebec 3, Providence 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26—New Haven Eagles closed their 1934 hockey season here last night, defeating the Boston Cubs, 4 to 3, in a rough game. The result cost the Cubs second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing.

New Haven		Boston
Maracle, Kinsella, Wilson, lw		
rw, Patterson, Filmore, Cunningham		
Cheulnard, Carson, Grey, c		
c, F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir		
Perkins, R. McCully, McBride, rw		
lw, Halliday, Heximer, Harnott		
Speyer, J. McCully, ld		rd, J. Jerwa, Davis
Doran, McBride, rd		ld, McInenly, J. Jerwa
Moore, g		g, Jackson

Score—New Haven 4, Boston 3. Goals—R. McCully 2, McBride, Kinsella for New Haven; Halliday, Patterson, Buckles for Boston. Assists—Doran, Grey for New Haven; F. Jerwa, McInenly, Filmore for Boston. Officials—H. W. Burch and N. M. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

QUEBEC, March 26 (AP)—For the second time in three days the Quebec Beavers defeated the league-leading Providence Reds in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest, 2 to 1, and ended their 1933-34 season. The summary:

Quebec		Providence
McCabe, lw		rw, Taylor
Lowrey, c		c, Murray
McIntyre, rw		lw, Harrington
Ayres, ld		rd, Lesieur
Molyneaux, rd		ld, Nichols
Baxter, g		g, Byrne

Quebec spares — Blake, Quenneville, Toupin, Phillips, Wilson, Proudlock. Providence spares—Mulligan, McVicar, Gaudreault, Hart, Giroux, Alexandre, Rivers. Score—Quebec 2, Providence 1. Goals—Toupin, Wilson for Quebec; Harrington for Providence. Assists—Quenneville 2, Wilson, Toupin for Quebec; Murray, Taylor for Providence. Officials—Don Smith and Walter Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., March 26—In the closing home game of the regular Canadian-American Hockey League season, the Philadelphia Arrows easily defeated the New Haven Eagles at the Arena Satuday night, 5 to 2, before a crowd of 3500 persons. The victory gives the Arrows a place in the championship playoffs with Boston and Providence.

Philadelphia		New Haven
King, Collings, Hinsperger, lw		
rw, Perkins, R. McCully, McBride		
Anderson, Waite, McLeod, c		
c, Chouinard, Carson, Grey		
Boyd, Hudson, McGoldrick, rw		
lw, Maracle, Kinsella, Wilson		
Jeremiah, Desmarais, ld		
rd, Doran, J. McCully		
Peters, Desmarais, rd		ld, Speyer, McBride
Wood, g		g, Moore

Score—Philadelphia 5, New Haven 2. Goals—Anderson, McLeod, Waite, Collings and King for Philadelphia; Chouinard and Maracle for New Haven. Assists—Boyd, King, Hudson and Jeremiah for Philadelphia. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Pawtucket Rangers Win Final

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Scoring their second successive victory over the Brooklyn Hispano Club, the Pawtucket Rangers yesterday won the eastern finals and qualified to meet the western champions in the National Challenge Cup soccer competition. The score yesterday was 4 to 2, giving the rangers a 10 to 2 victory in the home-and-home series, total goals to count. Pawtucket won the first game at Pawtucket Saturday, 6 to 0. Hispano scored first. Roca taking a pass from McGilly and booting home a neat goal. The Rangers retaliated quickly, however, McIntyre scoring the equalizer, and then went ahead when MacAuley made good on a free kick. Dick and Florie added two more goals in the second half for the Rangers, while Hispano's final tally came on a free kick by Sacks.

Hamilton to Face Moncton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont., March 26—Hamilton Tigers, senior amateur hockey champions of Ontario, held the Ottawa New Edinburghs to a 3-all tie here on Saturday afternoon in the second of the home-and-home series in the eastern Canada semifinal in the Allan Cup playdowns for the Canadian championship, and as they won the first game in Ottawa, 2 to 1, they took the round, 5 to 4. Ottawa twice tied the score in the round, and the winning goal on the round was scored by Hamilton with only 14 seconds to play. Hamiltoh now meets Moncton Hawks, last year's champions, here tonight and Wednesday.

Valdar Betters World Records

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 26 (AP)—Steve Valdar of Bridgeport surpassed two existing world records Saturday in a special duckpin bowling match. He rolled a three-game total of 510, eclipsing the present mark by 13 pins, and went on for a 761 total for five games, 18 pins better than the record. Joseph Prieci of Washington, D. C., is credited with the present three-game record of 497, and Matty Kanan of Lawrence, Mass., with the five-game mark of 743. Valdar's records probably will not be accepted by the National Duckpin Congress, since there was no foul line judge present, although he conformed to foul line regulations.

Reds Purchase Shiver

LAKELAND, Fla., March 26 (AP)—Frank J. Navin, president of the Detroit Tigers, announced yesterday that Ivey (Chick) Shiver, recruit outfielder from Montreal, has been sold to the Cincinnati Reds for $7500. Shiver is expected to join the Reds today. He is a former athlete from the University of Georgia.

Stix Baer Team Wins Title

ST. LOUIS, March 26 (AP)—A pair of goals in the first 23 minutes of play yesterday enabled the St. Louis Stix Baer and Fullers, national champions, to annex the western soccer championship by defeating Chicago Wieboldts, 2 to 0. With yesterday's victory, the final in a three-game series, the Stix captured the western final for the third consecutive year.

France Defeats Germany

HANOVER, Ger., March 26 (AP)—France defeated Germany, 13 to 9, in their annual Rugby contest yesterday. Flashing much the smoother attack, the French held an 8 to 0 lead at half time and piled up a 13 to 0 advantage in the second half before Germany rallied to score nine points on a series of furious charges.

Duckpin Congress Opens

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26 (AP)—The opening of the national duckpin congress got off to a slow start Saturday night. Few rollers were willing to break the ice and scores were well below tournament records. Most who rolled were from New Haven.

Torrance Betters Shotput Mark

LAFAYETTE, La., March 26 (AP)—Jack Torrance, Louisiana State University star, Saturday improved the existing world record for the shotput at the annual southwestern relay carnival with a heave of 53ft. 6in.

Nassau Y. C. Team Wins

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 26 (AP)—The Nassau Yacht Club defeated the Royal Nassau sailing Club 22½ points to 14 Saturday in two team races for the Anthony Drexel Trophy.

Austria's Soccer Team Wins

BERNE, Switz., March 26 (AP)—Austria's soccer team defeated Switzerland yesterday, 3 to 2.

Italy Beats Greece, 4 to 0

MILAN, Italy, March 26 (AP)—Italy shut out Greece in an international soccer match yesterday, 4 to 0.

Horton Smith Is Victor in Golf Masters' Tourney

Wins First Place With 284 Score and $1500—Craig Wood Second

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 26 (AP)—Horton Smith of Chicago, the last professional to take the measure of Bobby Jones in open competition, yesterday captured first honors and $1500 in prize money in the $5000 masters' invitation golf tournament. He tallied even par, 72, for his fourth and final round to finish with a 72-hole aggregate of 284.

Smith, who set the pace for all four days of competition, finished one stroke in front of Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., who had a final 71 for a total of 285.

Smith clinched his victory by sinking a 10-foot putt for a birdie on the long seventh after jeopardizing his chances by missing two short putts—a four-footer on the fourteenth and a two-footer on the fifteenth. His four rounds were 70—72—70—72.

Horton Smith, Chicago	312	72	284
Craig Wood, Deal, N. J.	314	71	285
Bill Burke, Cleveland, Ohio	313	73	286
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	315	71	286
Ed Dudley, Augusta, Ga.	314	74	288
W. Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	317	74	291
Harold McSpaden, Kansas City	323	69	292
Al Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.	319	74	293
Mortie Dutra, Detroit	320	73	293
Leo Diegel, Philadelphia	319	76	295
Bill Schwartz, St. Louis	318	78	296
Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee	322	74	296
Ky Laffoon, Denver	323	73	296
Johnny Golden, Noreton, Conn.	320	77	297
Henry Pickard, Charleston, S. C.	322	76	298
Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y.	327	72	299
Henry Ciuci, New York	321	78	299
Bob Cruickshank, Richmond	328	72	300
Jim Foulis, Chicago	328	72	300
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	326	74	300
Charles Lacey, New York	327	74	301
John Kinder, Asbury Park, N. J.	327	76	303
Phil Perkins, Cleveland	326	78	304
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	327	79	306
Jo'ny Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	335	72	307
Abe Espinosa, Chicago	328	81	309
Tom Kerrigan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	332	78	310
*Ross Somerville, Toronto, Can.	234	77	311
Johnny Perelli, Los Angeles	235	78	313
Fred McLeod, Washington	240	76	316
George Sargent, Atlanta	238	78	316
Charles Hall, Birmingham	239	78	317
George Jacobus, Ridgewood, N. J.	236	81	317
*Jesse Sweetzer, New York	243	78	321
Willie Dow, Minot N. D.	240	82	322
*Bayard Mitchell, Philadelphia	247	85	332
Jimmie Hines, Timberpoint, N. Y.	218	74	292
Al Espinosa, Akron, Ohio	220	72	292
Macdonald Smith, Nashville	218	74	292
Densmore Shute, Philadelphia	222	72	294
Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	222	72	294
Walter C. Hagen, Detroit	217	77	294
Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis	219	76	295
*Charley Yates, Atlanta	225	72	297
John Dawson, Chicago	223	75	298
Victor Ghezzi, Rumson, N. J.	225	74	299
Joe Paletti, Chicago	227	80	307
Ernie Ball, Mobile, Ala.	233	86	309

*Amateur.

Army Wins Four Titles

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26 (AP)—Winning four of the seven titles contested for at the annual individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League, held in the Princeton University gymnasium Saturday afternoon, the United States Military Academy performers, led by Austin Betts, gathered most of the major laurels of the meet. In addition to taking the horizontal bar crown by a wide margin, Betts finished in sixth place or better in four other events to win the all-around championship with 2515 points. Fred Hall of Army, the only defending titleholder, retained his side horse crown, while Charles Winkle gave the Cadets their fourth championship by a win on the flying rings. United States Naval Academy, which had won the league team title earlier in the season, was able to salvage only the parallel bars, which Ed Bemis captured, from the five crowns they carried off last year. Betts' consistency brought him the all-around title.

Cunningham Wins Easily

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham, world indoor mile record-holder, ran to an easy mile victory over Ray Sears of Butler in the feature event of the Butler University indoor relays here Saturday night. The champion led Sears to the tape by 20 yards in 4m. 17.3s. Heye A. Lambertus, University of Nebraska hurdler, improved his own record for the 60-yard low hurdles when he broke the tape in 6.7s., but a few feet in front of Kenneth J. F. Sandbach of Purdue. Willis F. Ward, Michigan Negro, was nosed out by Kenneth Sandbach of Purdue in the final of the 60-yard high hurdles. The time 7.4s., was a new relays record. Ward got a double victory by outjumping the field in the high jump and setting a new relays record of 6ft. 5⅞in. Ward nosed out Hall of the University of Kansas in the 60-yard dash, equaling the accepted world's record of 6.2s.

Can-Am Game Tomorrow

By finishing second in the Canadian-American Hockey League, the Philadelphia Arrows earned the right to name the ice for the first of the two-out-of-three-game series with Boston, third-place team, and picked Boston ice. The Cubs were in New Haven last night awaiting word as to whether to head for Philadelphia or return to Boston and when the Arrows elected to open here the Cubs took the morning train home. The second game will be played on Arrow ice Thursday, with the third, if necessary, also on Philadelphia ice. The winner will meet Providence, first-place team, in a three-out-of-five-game series.

Detroit Group Buys Ohio Club

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, March 26 (AP)—The Portsmouth Spartans, one of the aces of the National Professional Football League, were sold Saturday night—lock, stock and barrel—to a Detroit syndicate headed by George A. Richards. No sale price was announced. The Detroit group in purchasing the franchise bought the service of Coach George Clark and 26 players along with it, and the gridders will transfer to the turf of the University of Detroit Stadium for their league games next fall.

Watkins Traded to Giants

BRADENTON, Fla., March 26 (AP)—George Watkins, holdout St. Louis Cardinal outfielder, was traded Saturday to the New York Giants for George Davis, also an outfielder. Watkins, a left-handed hitter, slumped last year and refused to sign a contract which carried a large salary cut. Davis, 29 years old, bats and throws right handed. He hit under .300 last season, but averaged .368 during the World Series.

Detroit Olympics And London Lead For Hockey Title

International Hockey League Playoffs
(Round-Robin Tournament)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	3	0	0	13	4	6
London	3	0	1	11	5	6
Buffalo	1	0	3	6	11	2
Syracuse	0	0	3	4	11	0

Result March 24
London 2, Buffalo 1.
Results March 25
Detroit 5, Buffalo 1.
London 4, Syracuse 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 26—Catching the leg-weary Buffalo Bisons in many unguarded moments, Detroit Olympics registered their third straight victory of the International Hockey League playoffs here Sunday night, 5 to 1. The defeat left Buffalo with little chance of retaining the championship won the past two seasons. The summary:

Detroit		Buffalo
Moffatt, Massecar, Drouillard, lw		
rw, Barton, Armand, Kuhn		
Carrigan, Cook, Mitchell, c		
c, Roth, Schultz, Convey		
Cooper, Marker, Saunders, rw		
lw, Keating, Newman		
Robertson, ld		rd, Berlett, McDonald
Foster, Lederman, rd		ld, Teasdale
Cox, g		g, Taugher

Score—Detroit 5, Buffalo 1 Goals—Carrigan 2, Cook, Massecar, Marker for Detroit; Armand for Buffalo. Assists—Marker 2, Carrigan 2, Moffatt for Detroit; Newman and Schultz for Buffalo. Referees—Guy Smith and Clarence Jamieson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 26—London Tecumsehs offered too much defensive power against Buffalo Bisons in an International Hockey League playoff game here Saturday night. The London team came from behind to tie up the game at 1 to 1 in the second period, and added another in the third, to win 2 to 1. McDonald scored for Buffalo, Daley and Pettinger for London. The summary:

London		Buffalo
Gillie, Brophy, Pettinger, lw		
rw, Barton, Armand, Kuhn		
Ouellette, Daley, c		c, Roth, Schultz, Convey
Gregg, Kendall, W. Mitchell, rw		
lw, Jarvis, Keating, Newman		
Rockburn, ld		rd, Berlett, McDonald
Pusie, Holway, rd		ld, Teasdale
Stuart, g		g, Taugher

Score—London 2, Buffalo 1. Goals—Daley, Pettinger for London; McDonald for Buffalo. Assists—Pusie, Pettinger, Daley for London. Referees—F. J. Ion and F. J. McGuire. Time—Three 20m periods.

N.C.A.A. Mat Title To Oklahoma Aggies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 26—Three wrestlers from Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College defended their titles in the annual championship mat tournament of the National Collegiate A. A. here Saturday night. This gave the Aggies the team title. Rex Perry led the Aggies with a victory over Howard Bush '34 of Indiana at 118 pounds. Ross Flood followed with a fall against Eldon Stout of Southwestern State Teachers in 6m. 55s., while Alan Kelley defeated M. A. Mosier '34 of Michigan at 145 pounds.

Ralph Teague of Southwestern S. T. threw B. E. Cosneck '34 of Illinois in 9m. 15s. in the heavyweight class, while Benjamin Bishop of Lehigh pinned Roy Stout of Southwestern in 5m. 20s. at 155 pounds.

N. Y. A. C. Polo Team Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 26—New York Athletic Club won the first of the three-game series to represent the eastern section in the national indoor polo championships, scoring over the Optimist trio, headed by Winston F. C. Guest, high goal man of the game, on Saturday, at Squadron C Armory, Brooklyn, 10 to 5½. They were conceded two goals by handicap, but never needed them. In the junior division three games

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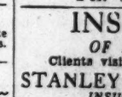
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Off-Center Umbrella

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is an interesting idea—an off-center umbrella. Instead of coming down over your head like a small tent, it takes its cue from the rain itself and is set at an adjustable angle, thus giving the owner (or bearer, at least) a sporting chance to see where he is going. The inventor is William Donald Hall (U. S. Patent No. 1945685), who lives in Edinburgh. And who has not heard of Scotch mists and the rain across the heather?

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

Self conquest is the greatest of victories.—*Plato.*

Earth's crammed with heaven
And every common bush afire with God.
—*Elizabeth B. Browning.*

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—*Mencius.*

The reason of suffering is ignorance. Teach the people the truth, and they shall be free.—*Buddha.*

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.
—*Emerson.*

Mark, my son, that time well spent
Is not lost but still is ours;
And though past, these useful hours
By eternity are lent.
—*Juan Rufo.*

When one is unwilling
Then two cannot wrangle.
—*Castillejo.*

What They Say

American Humor

"One of the best attributes of Americans is that they can always laugh at a joke on themselves."—*Queen Marie.*

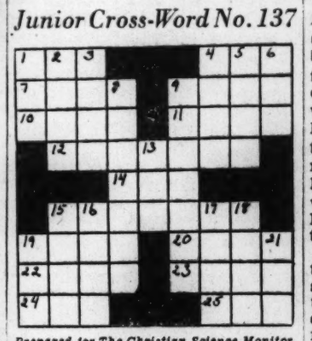
Back to the Farm

"The NRA has kept men scratching around the city when they would better be in the country."—*Henry Ford.*

Brunettes, Attention!

"Blondeness is no test of Nordicism. The present craze for blondeness is to be deplored."—*Adolf Hitler.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 137



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—To furnish with weapons.
4—Prefix signifying IN FRONT.
7—Noisy.
9—Early.
10—Island of D. E. I. east of Java.
11—Small shark.
12—Repair.
14—Vehicle.
15—Civility.
19—Turkish title.
20—God of love.
22—Nashville is capital of this state (abbr.).
23—First king of Israel (Bib.).
24—Connecting word.
25—Peep.

Down

1—White linen vestment.
2—Below.
3—Animal.
4—Not satisfactory.
5—Stout cord.
6—Individual.
8—Perceive.
9—Anecdotes.
13—Yellowish brown.
15—So be it.
16—Intellect.
17—Snare.
18—Belonging to you.
19—Greek letter.
21—Cunning.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Umbrellas in Need

AN ENERGETIC young man found a way to make the rainy day take care of itself, as well as of many of the sunny days which followed, by a rather novel plan. He purchased a stock of cheap umbrellas which he could sell at a low enough price to tempt the person who was caught without one in a shower. At the first sign of rain he stationed himself with his wares at a busy city corner and offered umbrellas to people passing by.

Mrs. Ella H. H.

Your Camera

Exposure

By WALTER S. JORDAN
Monitor Staff Photographer

BEFORE attempting to make the first picture, check all working parts of the camera. After making sure that the mechanism is in good order, load with a roll of film.

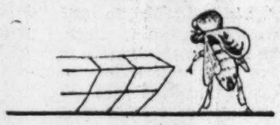
The first pictures by the amateur should be snapshots; and care should be taken that the camera is not moved during the exposure, since a slight motion of the camera is sufficient to blur the picture. Holding against the body is recommended.

If you use a box camera, the largest stop or opening of the lens should be used (stop F-11 on the folding camera). Some cameras have an automatic exposure guide, which is a scale denoting the lens opening to be used under different conditions of subject and light. If your camera is equipped with this scale, follow it in making pictures. Try a snapshot with your box camera, or 1-25 of a second with the folding camera, which will be found on the indicator on the shutter. Choose as your subject a landscape preferably having objects in the foreground.

In a notebook write the condition of light, time of day, lens opening, exposure used, film, and other information which will recall to you later what you did. Use full roll of film, and either develop it at home or have it processed at one of the commercial shops. With the information you have noted, and the results as shown in the processed film, you will have a complete picture of what has taken place. The film can be easily analyzed and the information it discloses should facilitate further procedure with your camera.

Load only the fast film in the box camera and use this at all times. There is a choice with the folding camera, but even with this, the fast film will prove most satisfactory.

Betty Bee



Habits of the Home

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SHOULD you ask Betty Bee why she and her sisters did certain things, she probably could offer no explanation. Why, for instance, when she had ambitiously collected her load of honey and returned to the hive, did she sometimes go directly to a comb cell and deposit her honey, while at other times she would wander about the hive for a half hour or more before attempting to unload?

It is easily understood why, at times, Betty would crawl into a cell after disposing of her honey and treat herself to a nap. Flying long distances to and from the flowering fields, and the extraction of nectar from 100 or more blossoms without pause, entitled her to some leisure at the conclusion of her trip. But why should she, after all the bustling activity of the flight, walk aimlessly about carrying her load?

Sometimes when Betty entered the hive she would go directly to a cell, enter it, and begin forcing the honey into the storage bin. She would work with almost frantic haste until it was all deposited. At other times she would be very "choosy" in placing her honey. She would crawl over the comb, inspecting cell after cell, until we might be led to believe that none was suited to her needs. It may be that Betty and her sisters are notional, although you must acknowledge that they usually seem to have excellent reasons for their actions. One thing is certain: The hive is run on an honor system. There are no bosses, no drivers. Each worker is a law unto itself, and be it said to their everlasting credit, there is little disposition to shirk.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS not he that reads most, but he that meditates most on Divine truth, that will prove the choicest, wisest, strongest Christian.
—BISHOP HALL.

State Flower No. 24

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

North Dakota: Prairie Rose

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years before North Dakota officially recognized the Prairie Rose as its state flower, the state university honored it by choosing its pink and green for its university colors. There are many kinds of wild roses growing on the prairie, but North Dakotans follow the lead of their Legislature in pointing out *rosa blanda* or *arkansana*. It is a low shrub, rarely taller than six or eight inches, with the flowers shading from pale to deep pink, the color extending very nearly to the edge of each petal.

But the Flickertail State is not the only one to choose a rose. New York's official bloom is generally conceded to be a hybrid tea rose, the kind that florists sell in the best Fifth Avenue shops; Georgia picks the Cherokee rose; Iowa, the common wild rose. A poll held by Nature Magazine a few years ago resulted in the election of "the rose" as America's national flower, but this has never been officially confirmed.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Dog and the Limited

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

NOW I rode on a Fast Express Train called the Limited. And we went through a Country where there were Many Farms. And the Train went like the Driving of Jehu. And there was a Farmhouse that stood near unto the track but back, as it were, about the space of a Furlong. And in the Farmhouse dwelt a Farmer. And the Farmer had a Dog. And when the Train drew Nigh, the Dog started from the Farmhouse toward the Train. And he Barked Furiously, and he Ran Swiftly. And I marveled that he could run so Swiftly, and that at the same time he could Bark so Furiously. But with all his barking he could not make so much Noise as the Train, neither with all his Running could he overtake it.

And the path that he made in his Running was a Great Parabolic Curve. For he started before the Train entered the Farm, running toward the Train and going East, for the Train was toward the West. But as the Train ran on and stopped not, the Dog ran South, and when the Train was going By and not even Hesitating, he Curved so that he ran Southwest and then West. And at the west side of the Farm he fell into a Ditch, and rolled over and over and got up, and shook himself, and stood for a moment and growled at the Train, and then Returned Home.

And the Train went on.

And a month thereafter I rode on the same Train, and behold, the Same Dog did all the Things that he had done before.

And three months thereafter I rode again on the Same Train, and the Same Fool Dog was still Getting Experience in the Same Manner, but learning Nothing Therefrom.

And I saw that he was even like unto some Men, who might be Brayed in a Mortar with a Pestle, yet would not their Folly depart from them.

For even as that Dog watcheth daily for that Train, rising every morning and listening for it, and chasing it through the Farm, and Tumbling in the Ditch on the West Line of the Farm, so there are Men who Chase their Follies Continually, and learn Nothing from their Tumbles.

And what would the Dog have Done with the Train if he had Caught it?

Daily Anecdote

Honesty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S honesty is well illustrated by an incident which took place while he was practicing law.

He and Judge S. C. Parks were called in to defend a man accused of larceny. Becoming convinced that the client was guilty, Lincoln turned to Judge Parks and said: "If you can say anything for the man, do it. I can't. If I attempt it, the jury will see I think he is guilty, and convict him."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Most High

THE name for Deity regularly rendered "most high" in our Authorized Version of the Old Testament is *elyon*, which is occasionally found in conjunction with the word *El* ("strong one," "mighty one," or "God"). Thus, when we read that Melchizedek was priest of the "most high God," *El elyon* is the expression used (Gen. 14:18, etc.).

Elyon, which is identical in form with an adjective meaning "high," is derived from the root *alah*, "to go up," "ascend," or "to excel or be superior" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 749). Thus it may be said to stress the exaltation or transcendence of the Supreme Being. In the Septuagint, this title for God is generally rendered "the Highest."

It may be noted that in the Authorized Version of Psalm 56:2, where the words "most High" are applied to God, they do not translate the word *elyon*, but a different Hebrew term, *Marom* ("exalted").

In Lighter Vein

Boomerang

"Son," wrote a busy father, "emulate Benjamin Franklin, who said, 'To learn the value of money, borrow some.'"

In due time the boy at college replied: "Dear Dad, I did as you suggested. Borrowed $50 from my roommate. What do I do next?"

Hatless Car

A young man, driving a roadster with the top down, passed a country schoolhouse just as classes were being dismissed for the day. Several small children seemed to be going his way, so he asked them to ride with him.

As they climbed in, a small tot exclaimed, "This is the first time I ever rode in a bare-headed car."

Help the Violin Makers

"That violinist is using a violin that is 200 years old."

"The miser! With all the money he earns he could afford the best of modern fiddles."—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

A Scheme That Worked

"How did you make your neighbor keep his hens in his own yard?"

"One night I hid half a dozen eggs under a bush in my garden, and next day I let him see me gather them. I wasn't bothered after that."—*Toronto Globe.*

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

281

A number of passengers get off the trains carrying pullman cars when they stop at the Huntington Avenue station on their arrival in the city of Boston

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

ONE hundred wild birds, which had been kept in captivity, were set loose in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, Scotland, on March 1, under the auspices of the Scottish society for the Protection of Wild Birds. The bill forbidding the catching and caging of wild birds for sale has now come into force in Great Britain, and this cruel trade can never be resumed.

In view of this, a member of the society gave a donation to purchase all the caged wild British birds procurable in Glasgow, and these happy little fellows thus received their liberty to celebrate the coming into force of this humane law.

Bird lovers are now trying to get a bill to prevent the importation into Great Britain of birds of foreign origin, so that this new and appreciative attitude may go out and bless all the bird family, awakening in mankind the desire to be the friend and not the jailer of the lovely creatures that make the world joyous with happy songs and beautiful feathers!

Worth Knowing

A GOLF CLUB THAT CAN BE ADJUSTED TO ANY OF THE STANDARD CLUBS HAS BEEN INVENTED FOR THE GOLFER WHO DOESN'T CARE TO CARRY MANY CLUBS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"Headlines and Deadlines" is the attractive title of a new manual for copyreaders. Robert E. Garst and Theodore M. Bernstein of the New York Times are the editors. Its collections of headine words, abused words, and related words, are particularly valuable.

To handle business material intelligently copyreaders must know business terms. Here are a few: short, long, bear, bull, put, call, dip, break, rally, liquidation, stop loss, common stock, warrants, preferred stock, and foreign exchange.

See No Evil, Hear No Evil, Speak No Evil

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

With This Modern Version of the Three Wise Monkeys, Susan M. Chapman Storms the Gates of the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB, and Finds a Comfortable Seat Awaiting Her. This Is the First Membership for Arkansas City, Kansas.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The News*

By THE HAGERS

WHEN COMING HOME, I SOMETIMES TAKE A TROLLEY RUN BY ELMER DRAKE.
THOUGH CROWDED TO THE DOORS, HE'LL QUACK, "STEP ON, THERE'S LOTS OF ROOM IN BACK!"
NOW ELMER, WITH THE TROLLEY RIDES, GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS BESIDES.
HE KNOWS WHEN RAIN OR SNOW IS NEAR; WHAT BASE-BALL CLUB WILL WIN THIS YEAR.
AND WHEN AT LAST WE REACH OUR STREET, MY EDUCATION IS COMPLETE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Fair Competition Between Unions

ALL who have had part in the agreement which has now warded off the threatened strike in the American automobile industry deserve great credit. The result is a new proof of the possibilities when industrial differences are brought to the conference table, for the gap to be bridged in this instance was extraordinarily wide and could have been spanned only by still greater tolerance and mutual respect on the part of the negotiators.

Yet the settlement is not a settlement in that final sort of way in which the public likes to believe its questions disposed of. For days, even weeks, some observers have been decrying what they called middle-of-the-road measures and saying that in any actual solution the Government must plump its weight either for the American Federation of Labor union or for the company union and say, "That's that." However, real settlements in industrial evolution are not made by fiat but by experience, and this is what the present agreement provides for.

The NRA has been making codes of fair competition between producers or selling agencies. Now it has been forced to attempt to set up a code of fair competition between the trade union affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the "company union," or employee representation plan desired by employers. It provides—what was heretofore unthought of—that they shall participate side by side in collective bargaining, each representing the workers who choose to adhere to it, each having voice in proportion to its membership. By the fruits of such representation one or the other is virtually sure eventually to prove its ascendancy in the loyalties of the workers.

That will be the settlement which it would be premature for the Government to try to make now. For by the fundamentals of the NIRA this choice belongs not to employers, union officials, or mediators, but to the workers. The Government is discharging its function in providing a board to pass on questions of alleged discrimination to see that the terms are carried out without coercion or intimidation from any source. The agreement lays the framework for what President Roosevelt appropriately describes as an important piece of pioneering in industrial relations.

The Real Rulers of Britain

BUREAUCRATS seldom receive praise; but Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, did not overstep the mark in his recent eulogy of British civil servants. Much has been said that might seem disparaging to these administrators, who collect taxes, control transport, inspect factories and schools, instruct consular agents, administer prisons, regulate fisheries and criticize plans of municipal expenditure. They constitute an army of some half a million persons, controlled by about 1200 men in the upper ranks—professionals whose life work it is to serve the Cabinet Ministers, furnishing facts, carrying out orders, interpreting the law in day-to-day regulations.

They are the permanent governing body in the country, salaried, pensioned, secure, personally inconspicuous but collectively powerful. All that they do is done in the name of a Cabinet Minister who is responsible to Parliament. But they themselves are responsible to no one but to their own hierarchy and to the Minister, who, in the work of their department, is an amateur, while they are experts. They alone understand the intricate departmental rules, and their chief, therefore, must constantly rely on them. Their "New Despotism" has been condemned on the ground that it confers incalculable power on an uncontrollable body of expert bureaucrats.

There is no denying that these 1200 men in the higher ranks of the civil service are the real rulers of Britain. Responsible governments come and go, but these men continue the administrators whether Conservative, Liberal or Labor politicians are in power.

The fact is that the smooth running of the Government depends as much on the civil service as on the character of Parliament. When growing complexity demanded a professional basis for the civil service about eighty years ago, the new servants of the Crown inherited many of the traditions of their predecessors. But what above all fixed the character of the service was the decision to appoint clerks on merit alone, after public examination.

Attracted by the importance of the work, the security of tenure and the adequacy of payment, the ablest men from the universities became candidates. These recruits in the upper ranks of the civil service have philosophical conceptions of an ideal of citizenship, are incorruptible and inured to hard work.

Thus departmental chiefs and their assistants at the Board of Education bring enlightened pressure to bear on local authorities to improve standards of teaching; servants of the Ministry of Health urge towns and counties to produce town-planning schemes or slum-clearance programs; the Home Office has recently shed luster upon itself by circulars issued to magistrates explaining the spirit in which the juvenile courts should deal with young offenders with a view to treatment rather than punishment.

Sometimes, of course, these civil servants use their power unwisely; sometimes they are guilty of methods known as "red tape." But on the whole their exercise of power produces the minimum of friction because the civil service is controlled by men public spirited, disinterested, able, and by no means irresponsive to prevailing opinion.

The Revised Air-Mail Bill

A BETTER basis for the United States' air-mail service is beginning to appear out of the blundering and the tragedy of recent experiences. All to the good is revision of the McKellar-Black bill to eliminate the unfair bar against companies which insist on the Government proving in court its grounds for canceling their contracts. The political taint which has attached to the as-yet-unproved charges of collusion was made only more ill-odored by that bar. The only satisfactory foundation for new contracts will be a court, and not a newspaper, decision on the status of the old.

The revised bill still assumes that there was collusion in the allocation of contracts, for it provides that companies whose officers participated in "any meeting for rearranging the air-mail map in May *or* June, 1930," (the italics are ours) cannot bid for new contracts. The whole trouble with building on such assumptions is that many of them are no more definite than this one of time. Few observers believe that the old contracts and the methods of awarding them were entirely satisfactory, but the companies are entitled to the opportunity this bill now provides to clear their skirts.

Some other provisions are more debatable. The provision that mail lines must agree to carry military fliers as co-pilots seems a bit unfair. Private companies should not be required to train military fliers to become their competitors. It would seem that army pilots could obtain—although apparently hitherto they have not—any necessary practice in night flying or instrument flying without carrying the mails. The sections which place greater safeguards around competitive bidding are to be applauded, particularly the provision allowing appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission by any bidder barred by the Postmaster-General on grounds of being irresponsible.

Yet the bill still betrays a lamentable lack of appreciation of the fact that the purpose of federal subsidies should be not merely to speed mails or assist military aviation but to build up the passenger-carrying utility of the air lines. On the whole it seems that this bill needs further polishing.

Living a Life or Earning a Living

"MY SON is now ready for vocational guidance. Will you please send him some?" That request from a mother was recently received by a man who is a graduate of a school of education in a large university, and who has been very successful in the field of vocational guidance.

In essence, Senator George has said to Congress, in a bill which he has introduced to provide for the further development of vocational education, "Thousands of boys and girls in the United States are now ready for vocational guidance. Will you please send them some?"

The bill would appropriate $3,750,000 annually for vocational education purposes. This amount to be divided equally among agriculture, home economics, and trade and industry. It would mean the continuation of funds which will stop when the George-Reed Act of 1921 automatically ceases on June 30, 1934. The amount of money available under the new bill, if it is passed without change, would be considerably more than under the former one.

A recent study of why workers have lost their jobs has resulted in the discovery that one-third of the dismissals, exclusive of those due to industrial economic conditions, were because of lack of skill, while two-thirds were directly traceable to wrong attitudes toward their work.

In most cases these attitudes revealed a desire to arrive without traveling; to attain without striving. They were the attitudes expressed by some high school pupils in their replies to the question, "What do you want to do when you are through school?" One boy said that he wanted to be a retired business man, and a girl expressed the desire to be a wealthy widow.

Vocational education has been defined as, first, ascertaining a person's skill, or aptitude; for some particular line of work; second, developing technical knowledge to guide that skill; third, and by far the most important, directing the person toward correct attitudes in all his relations in home, school and business.

Whatever the sum finally appropriated by Congress for vocational education, that part of it which is directed into channels that will guide young people in living a life will be much more fruitful than that which teaches them merely how to earn a living.

A New Deal for Wild Life

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S New Deal has transformed the United States from a forest-destroying nation to a forest conservator. Now wild life in those forests and in the fields and marshes is to benefit. American forests and wild life have suffered from the advance of gun-bearing men. Hunters, sportsmen and farmers have shared in threatening the extermination of animals. Swamps where migratory waterfowl would breed and rest in their journeys have been drained and made into farm land. Cities have followed farms. So, the whole march of civilization has been an attack on wild life.

But now the story is to be different. President Roosevelt's Committee on Wild-Life Restoration proposes to acquire 325,000 acres of submarginal land in seven states for game reserves, feeding and propagating grounds. Up to $25,000,000 of Federal Surplus Relief Corporation funds will be used in acquiring these lands.

And these purchases are just a small part of the 50,000,000-acre total the Administration has in mind in the greatest wild-life restoration program in the history of the nation. Backing the program are the Audubon Society, the Izaak Walton League, and similar organizations, which have been invited to participate by preparing projects to carry out their particular purposes.

Not only will the program be beneficial to wild life, but to the unemployed as well. To carry out the initial work in Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Wyoming, an additional $25,000,000 in PWA and CWA funds has been listed.

Thus it is hoped that the wild-life committee will soon bring to reality plans to repair in part the destruction of the past.

State Lottery? Bah!

MOST indefensible of all the measures proposed so far in a well-nigh indefensible session of the Massachusetts Legislature is that providing for a state-operated lottery. Such a lottery would be more than corrupt, more than an unprecedented form of political degradation, more than a blow at the home, the church and the banks; it would be above all else a monument to bleak ignorance.

The State would legislate into existence a gambling epidemic, were it to enact this measure. It would convert the State into a population of gullibles, who, once a month, would be legally inflamed by the demoralizing frenzy of hoping to get something for nothing. And as the public treasury grew fat on the money of those who paid for losing tickets, perhaps the State, conscience stricken, would pension the "suckers" baited by the Commonwealth.

Some of the saddest chapters of American history are the result of the immoderate gambling instinct of the people. As though led by some modern Pied Piper, millions of people sank their fortunes in the spectacular Florida land boom and many who did not lose their money there lost it on Wall Street in 1929.

Gambling in one form or another has raised measureless havoc. It has helped to strike the nation to its knees. The New Deal is striving to foster the cardinal principle of "value given for value received" and to purge the economic system of all forms of profit by chance.

If the gambling program of certain Massachusetts legislators should go through, this State would have the unique distinction of incubating a population of gamblers, of rearing a tax system on chance and the habits of the underworld, and of sanctifying with the state seal one of the most disgusting stupidities that has ever harassed the home and the state.

It is not only that the proposed lottery is immoral, and a cowardly retreat from respectable statecraft, but it is completely stupid. It is not so much that its passage would signify depravity at the State House as that it would bespeak ignorant leadership, steering the people into the very pitfalls from which the State is supposed to protect them.

The Casual Day

WE TOOK our paper to bed last night, to read about a plan for painless education which, report has it, is to be tried in the College of the City of New York. "Professor Will Hypnotize Class to Speed Work" was the headline that intrigued us. If the experiment succeeds, we gathered, knowledge usually requiring years of instruction will be transmitted in a semester.

It must have been a convincing article. At any rate, we soon found ourself knocking timidly on an august portal. Appeared a strange figure—cap and gown, but nothing else ascertainable.

"Education? Sit right there. . . . Now—hocus-pocus," and the sleeves waved before our eyes, "is that clear? Well, that's mathematics. . . . This is Greek. . . . And this," with a shrug of the empty shoulders, "is philosophy. Now you have education."

"Er—thank you. And the diploma?"

* * *

"Oh my, I almost forgot. . . . Of course." Then, with a flourish as of the penman's finest art: "This is your diploma. Don't you see it? It's in your hand."

Oh yes, we saw it all right. What we wondered was whether a prospective employer would.

"Ah, that, of course, will take time," our instructor assured us. "Hypnotic education is just around the corner, as it were. For the present it may be difficult for others to appreciate your remarkable intellectual equipment."

"Or see our diploma," we suggested.

"Quite. And now—about the fee?"

"Hocus-pocus," we replied, astounded at our sudden resourcefulness, "you've just been paid. And isn't that the bell ringing for your next class, professor?"

"No," came a familiar voice as from another world, "it's just the editor in chief on the telephone. He asked if you were coming down to the office before or after lunch. And he sounded quite sarcastic."

THE CASUAL WEEK

Officially the spring is here (inspiring many a youthful poet). But days are still so cold and drear it doesn't seem that spring can know it. Economists declare that strikes are proof that business is improving, but Mr. Citizen dislikes to see things slowed up when they're moving. Japan and Uncle Sam exchange a good-will smile with full assurance that no dispute can disarrange a friendship of such long endurance. The President announces he intends to take a short vacation. He's going for a jaunt at sea in search of rest and recreation.

P. W.

The theft of the Yale bulldog, Handsome Dan 2d, seemed a poor joke to us, even before President Conant of Harvard threatened to discipline the Harvard Lampoon editors if they were implicated. That may be, of course, because we lack a sense of humor—as some readers of this our humorous column declare. Or it may be because we have a big white bulldog ourselves.

P. S.—It isn't Handsome Dan.

Mr. de Valera has branded the Senate in his country as a menace. Americans understand how his pent-up emotions might force him to this outburst, but have survived a Senate for so long that they have come to regard it merely as spasmodically annoying.

Heads—Hens' and Humans'

MY NEIGHBOR, Mr. X, came over to borrow a pipe wrench yesterday morning when I was in the henhouse, his pump having succumbed to the cold wave. I speak of him as Mr. X not because I wish to shield him from what follows, but because the remark he made was the identical remark made by practically every visitor to my laying house during the past decade. It, therefore, turned the husky, blue-overalled man before me into a mere synthesis of his forerunners.

What Mr. X said, glancing superiorly over my White Leghorn flock, was: "Hens don't know anything—do they!"

The first time I heard this remark, naturally, I mistook it for irony. It was made by a wag. I had often failed to understand his jokes, so I set this down as another obscure bit of wagging. I soon learned I had been wrong. "I guess," he supplemented, "there ain't any such thing as a stupider animal."

At that, I said things. I made a rag of that wag. And today I am still unrepentant.

* * *

And amazed! For from that day to this, human eye after human eye has glanced over my high-bred and beautiful flock and seen nothing beyond a prospective dinner. The hen, as an individual, remained outside their ken; the nature of the birds before them, a closed book. Yet no group of human beings I have ever been in has offered any sharper contrasts, or greater variety of personalities, than my White Leghorn flock, or any wider range of interests.

There are some among them who are essentially social; the instant I open the door they come running or flying the length of the long house to greet me. There are some who hold themselves aloof and self-sufficient, despite all coaxing. Some are aggressive militants, some natural, gentle mothers. Some are adventurers, forever urged on by wanderlust, they fly over ten feet of wire netting to scratch the great world beyond; some are deeply content with the shade of their own wild cherry.

All live in a self-created round of change and intercourse, generally harmonious, but they can disagree. I have frequently seen a hen march belligerently up to another and utter sounds which even I can recognize as derogatory. The hen addressed ruffles her feathers, and replies in the same tone. Thereupon the first hen springs to her toes and begins the attack. Does this differ from human quarreling? Is it not the perfect form? Can even nations improve on it?

* * *

But these are generalities—here is specific evidence: Two years ago the exit for the hens opened on the inside of the house, at the far end. By the time I reached it, the flock was invariably crowding close about me, eager to get out. One morning I noticed a hen edging her way toward me through the crowding birds. Jumping up she caught at my sleeve. It came to me suddenly that she had done this thing before, and I wondered if there could be any association in her mind between pecking at my sleeve and the drawing up of the slide door. I decided to experiment.

The next morning, instead of pulling up the slide, I stood back and waited. The hens crowded around the shut slide. Presently a hen edged her way toward me, and jumping up with unmistakable meaning pecked at my sleeve! "You think you are the doorkeeper!" I cried. "Well, you shall be!" And every morning for the rest of the season, she gave the signal for the opening of the slide door.

Winter came, and the slide was nailed down, and I forgot the hen's performance. Spring came, and the hens, to their delighted surprise, were let outdoors. The very next morning my hen was ready for me. She had remembered what I had forgotten, and before I reached the slide she leaped up and pecked at my sleeve!

* * *

A short time ago I was reading an article on the vagaries and unaccountabilities of the human heart. The writer had found an extreme, an apt, an almost unbelievable illustration: "I have even heard," she said, "of a man who loved a hen!"

What is nonintelligence? Is it, may I ask, having a small head? Or the way a large head sometimes looks at a small one?

G. A.

Who and What of "Brain Trust" Faces Limelight

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, March 26

WHO, and where, and what, and why is the "brain trust"?

These questions arise as a very timely preface to the projected congressional investigation of that mysterious, and—to some—diabolical institution which has caught so many headlines in the past eighteen months.

Indeed, the investigation itself—if it comes off—is very timely, and the publicity which has showered this week-end on the "brain trust" is equally apropros. For the "confidential letter" from Dr. William A. Wirt, the Gary (Ind.) educator, which Mr. James H. Rand Jr. revealed to the world last Friday, puts in concrete form the charges that a great many people in the United States have been honestly believing and repeating.

The charges were very serious indeed, coming from an eminent and respected citizen. They were also, if he will excuse us, not without a lighter side. It was reflected in the solemn injunction, "Not for Publication," which appeared on the letter in the papers, and which also seems to be the imprimatur of Mr. Rand's aggressive new propaganda agency, the Committee for the Nation.

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And there were also touches of high comedy in the picture of Dr. Wirt in Washington last summer, consorting with members of the "brain trust" and ferreting out their revolutionary designs. Apparently the "brain trusters" did not penetrate Dr. Wirt's disguise or realize his purposes, for they frankly told him, he says, that they were deliberately retarding American recovery in order to push the country over the brink into Communism, President Roosevelt, they said, was their tool—their Kerensky—and they apparently had a Stalin up their sleeves.

The comedy is not particularly enriched by the suspicion that Dr. Wirt was the victim of a practical joke. Some of the so-called "brain trusters" sought relief from their busy and hot labors last summer in a form of leg-pulling which was in dubious if not dangerous taste. They would corral an individual whom they happily term "Tory" and shock him with flaming Red plans and projects. Tory-baiting, as much as bullfighting, ought to be prohibited in the United States.

But, on the serious side, it is evident that thousands of eminent citizens, among them many leaders of business and the professions, believe that the New Deal is inevitably leading toward radicalism, toward the destruction of "American principles," the Constitution, and a great deal else of priceless value. They believe that the "brain trust" is thus betraying the country.

Therefore: who, and where, and what, and why is the "brain trust"?

Well, the phrase was first applied to the small group of research assistants and speech writers and policy makers gathered around Mr. Roosevelt before his nomination for the Presidency. The charter members were Professors Moley and Tugwell and Berle and Mr. Charles W. Taussig.

When the campaign was well under way, the group was enlarged to include experts, off and on, in a dozen different subjects. One of the less noticed was Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. The others were too numerous to list here.

* * *

But in Washington, during the first year, the term "brain trust" has been a catch-all. Application of the title differs with the viewpoint of the critic. Some bestow it on all administration officials with professor to their names, or who hail from campuses. Others apply it only to youthful advisers, and have a top age limit. Still others—and this is the present prevailing view—think of the "brain trust" as composed of all individuals with advanced or radical ideas who happen to gain President Roosevelt's ear or who have posts in the Administration.

In 1934, therefore, the "brain trust" is rather more of an idea than it is a group. It will be very difficult to investigate. Its composition is very diverse. Only one of the charter members is in full stride today—Dr. Tugwell, who has come in the view of some conservative writers to be the diabolus ex machina of the whole Administration. But Dr. Tugwell is in far-away Puerto Rico, where he has a whole little island on which to experiment. It is a matter of opinion whether his job there is an exile or a side issue. The rest of the original four are completely out: Dr. Moley to his editorial chair, Professor Berle at Mayor LaGuardia's right hand, and Mr. Taussig in his molasses company.

Of the contemporary "radicals" in Washington, almost as many were Coolidge or Hoover appointees as Rooseveltian. Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, much-abused "Bolshevik" of the Department of Agriculture, has been there many years. Dr. Winfield W. Riefler, heavily publicized "interpreting economist," was ten years in the conservative Federal Reserve System, and was promoted on its recommendation. Even some of Prof. Felix Frankfurter's protégés—who were behind the most radical things of all, such as the first terrific stock exchange regulation bill—were given their posts by President Hoover.

Other former "brain trusters" have been promoted into respectability by their conservative critics: Typical is Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who was an early consultant in the Albany policy-making circle, has won his way out of the dread stigma by "America must choose," his frank middle-ground warning against regimentation.

It would be difficult to find any definable revolutionary group within the so-called "brain trust" in Washington. The most experimental and daring individuals seem to have been the Fraukfurter nominees. But their theories—relics, perhaps, of Utopian classroom discussion—have not yet got in the way of what they are prepared to do practically.

* * *

Take the two most flagrant instances: The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, where such advanced thinkers as Mr. Jerome Frank and Professor Tugwell work or worked, is held in check by Secretary Wallace at the top. His eminence and character and original thinking far outweigh all the speculations of his subordinates, and he clearly possesses the confidence of most of the country.

Second, the able and ruthless young lawyers who drafted the stock exchange bill, and drew down most of the current lightnings—including Dr. Wirt's—have been forced, perhaps were willing, to sit by and see their bill amended into much softer form.

The Department of State is singularly free from violent young men; nobody has claimed that we were being led into dangerous international paths. Thus the premiership of the Cabinet is exonerated from "brain-trusting." The second post, the Treasury, has been getting more and more conservative—indeed, Mr. Earle Baillie, whom Secretary Morgenthau tried to make Undersecretary, was too conservative for Congress, and Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, his successor, should soothe many troubled breasts.

Where are we, then? Left with nothing much beyond Mr. Roosevelt's incorrigible tendency to consult anybody and everybody in formulating a policy, and to give young men with ideas a chance to work them out. On top of which is his willingness to abandon experiments when they are demonstrably not working. If this is radicalism, then critics will have a chance before the congressional investigation comes to make the most of it.

Erwin D. Canham

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Dividing Line

A MAN accused of driving an automobile while drunk has just been released by City Judge Daniel Harrington because the evidence showed that he had consumed only two pints of 3.2 beer. The judge observed that this was said to be nonintoxicating, and so he was prompted to dismiss the charge on the basis of public assumption and experience. The incident, nevertheless, serves to stress the need for abstinence among automobile drivers. . . .

Determination of intoxication is predicated somewhat upon the conduct of the individual. If he crashes into another automobile, drives on the wrong side of the road or ignores stop signs, he gives definite signs of incompetence. If he has had "one or two" drinks, which is the general limit of admission, he carries a burden that the total abstainer escapes. The best way for the motorist to keep free of drunken driving implications is to refuse the first drink, irrespective of whether the alcoholic content is high or low.—*Salt Lake City* (Utah) *Tribune.*